

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2262.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—TWO CLASSES
are held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in each year, for the convenience of Gentlemen who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London—from October to January, and from March to June.
The next CLASS will COMMENCE on MONDAY, March 6th.
(1.) Classics, French, English, Modern Geography, and English History.—Malcolm Laing, M.A. Trin. Coll. Cambridge.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 1 P.M.
(2.) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—The Rev. E. S. Carlos, B.A. Trin. Coll. Cambridge.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 P.M.
(3.) Chemistry.—H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D.
MONDAYS, at 3 P.M. and FRIDAYS, at 11.30 A.M.
Fees for the Course of Three Months Ten Guineas.
Fees for (1) or (2) Five Guineas.
Fees for (3) Five Guineas.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, 26th of April next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following Departments:—

Examiners.	Salaries.	Present Examiners.
ARTS AND SCIENCE. (Each.)		
Two in Classics	100l.	(Rev. Dr. Holden, M.A. F. A. Paley, Esq. M.A.)
Two in the English Language, Literature, and History	100l.	(G. G. Pugh, Esq. M.A. Prof. Henry Morley)
Two in the French Language	100l.	(Prof. Cassal, LL.D. Gustave Masson, Esq. B.A.)
Two in the German Language	100l.	(F. Althaus, Esq. Ph.D. K. Rost, Esq. Ph.D.)
Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Evidence of the Christian Religion, and Scripture History	100l.	(Rev. Samuel Davidson, D.D. LL.D. Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, B.D.)
Two in Logic and Moral Philosophy	100l.	(Vacant)
Two in Political Economy	100l.	(Prof. G. Croom Robertson, M.A. Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, M.A.)
Two in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	100l.	(Prof. H. J. S. Smith, M.A. F.R.S. Prof. Sylvester, LL.D. F.R.S.)
Two in Experimental Philosophy	100l.	(Prof. W. G. Adams, M.A. Prof. G. Carey Foster, B.A. F.R.S.)
Two in Chemistry	100l.	(H. Debus, Esq. Ph.D. F.R.S. Prof. Odling, M.B. F.R.S.)
Two in Botany and Vegetable Physiology	100l.	(J. D. Hooker, Esq. M.D. LL.D. F.R.S.)
Two in Zoology and Palaeontology	100l.	(Thos. Thomson, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Prof. Duncan, M.B. F.R.S.)
LAW.		
Two in Law and the Principles of Legislation	100l.	(Prof. Fryer, D.C.L. T. Erskine Holland, Esq. M.A.)
One in Equity and Real Property Law	60l.	(Vacant)
MEDICINE.		
Two in Medicine	100l.	(J. Syer Bristowe, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. J. Russell Reynolds, M.D. F.R.S.)
Two in Surgery	100l.	(Prof. John Dikret, F.R.C.S.)
Two in Anatomy	100l.	(Vacant)
Two in Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology	100l.	(Prof. Michael Foster, M.D. B.A. Henry Power, Esq. M.B.)
Two in Obstetric Medicine	75l.	(Robert Barnes, Esq. M.D. Prof. Orally Hewitt, M.D.)
Two in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	75l.	(T. Fraser, Esq. M.D. Prof. Garrod, M.D. F.R.S.)
Two in Forensic Medicine	60l.	(H. Headlam Greenhow, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Thomas Stevenson, Esq. M.D.)

The Examiners above named are re-eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.
Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with any statement of their qualifications which they may think desirable, on or before Tuesday, March 28th. It is particularly desired by the Senate that no personal application of any kind be made to its individual Members. By order of the Senate,
WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
Burlington Gardens, February 28th, 1871.

MUSICAL UNION. — MEMBERS having NOMINATIONS to send Names and Addresses. The Record of 1870 has been sent to Town and Country Residences. Tickets will be issued Next Week. — For Admissions to Governances in attendance on one or more Pupils of Members' Families, inquire of the Director, J. ELLA, 9, Victoria-square.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in WILLIAMS' ROOMS, London, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 29th, 30th and 31st, under the Presidency of HENRY BESSEMER, Esq.
Outline Programme.
Tuesday Morning.—Annual General Meeting, Election of Council, &c.
Tuesday Evening.—President's Address.
Wednesday Morning.—Reports of Sub-Committees: Papers.
Wednesday Evening.—Lecture by Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., 'On Spectrum Analysis in its Relation to the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.'
Thursday Morning.—Papers.

The Council are prepared to receive from Members or Non-members Papers on such Subjects as the following:—Improved Appliances for the Manufacture of Iron or Steel, including Blast Furnaces, Blowing Engines, Rolling Machinery, Puddling and Heating Furnaces, Bessemer Plant, &c.; new Metallurgical Processes; Geological and Chemical facts connected with the raw materials used in the Manufacture of Iron or Steel; Statistics of the Trade, &c. Also, Contributions of a similar nature for the Quarterly Journal of the Institute.
The Proposal Forms for gentlemen desirous of becoming Members must be signed by three Members. Qualification of Members: Practical connexion with the Manufacture or Application of Iron or Steel.
Proposal Forms, Copies of Rules, and other information, may be obtained from the undersigned,
JNO. JONES, General Secretary,
Royal Exchange, Middleborough.
DAVID FORBES, Foreign Secretary,
11, York-place, Portman-square, London.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Objects NOT ACCEPTED for Exhibition by the Committee of Selection, must be REMOVED from the Exhibition Buildings within three days from the date of the notice to that effect, which will be sent to the Contributors.

By order,
HENRY Y. D. SOUÏT, Lieut.-Col. R.E.
Secretary.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

NOTICE.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the INSTITUTION will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 29th, 30th, 31st March, and 1st April next. The Meeting on Wednesday will be held in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum; on the other three days at the Hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.
Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction,—on Practical Ship-building and Marine Engineering,—on Steam Navigation,—on the Equipment and Management of Ships for Merchandise and for War, will be read at these Meetings. Naval Architects, Ship-builders, Naval Officers of the Royal and Merchant Service, and Engineers, who propose to read Papers, are requested to send immediate notice of the subject and title of the Paper to the Secretary.
C. W. MERRIFIELD, Hon. Secretary.
9, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C., March 1, 1871.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, MONDAY, March 6th, at 8 P.M. Paper to be read:—'The Racial Aspects of the Franco-Prussian War,' by J. W. JACKSON, Esq. M.A.
J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.—

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN WORKS OF ART.

Intending Contributors are informed that the EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours, Specimens of Sculpture and Casts, and Architectural Designs, WILL BE OPENED as soon as practicable after the closing of the Royal Academy, and that all Works of Art must be sent so as to arrive not later than the 11th of August.
Pictures, &c. from London, will be forwarded by Messrs. J. Green & Co., 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, if delivered to them before the 8th of August, by Artists who have received the Invitation Circular. From other places, Artists who have also received such Circular, are requested to send them by the most convenient and least expensive conveyance.
Works sent by other parties must be carriage paid.
Contributions to this Exhibition will not be confined to Artists alone, but will be extended to the Admission of Works from Private Individuals, and from Dealers.
The Council offer the Heywood Prize of 50l. to the Artist of the best Picture exhibited during the whole period of the Exhibition, provided it has been painted within two years by an Artist resident within 50 miles of Manchester; but they reserve the power of withholding the Prize should there be no work of sufficient merit in the Collection. Pictures sent by Private Individuals for Exhibition during a shorter period will not be allowed to enter into competition for the Prize.
February, 1871.
HENRY M. ORMEROD, Hon. Sec.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

LONDON CENTRE.
The NEXT EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 3rd, 1871. Candidates must give Notice of their wish to enter by March 15th. Information as to Preparatory Classes, &c. will be given by the Hon. Sec., Miss E. BONHAM-CARTER, Kew-terrace, Beckenham.

MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—

WANTED AN ASSISTANT CLASSICAL MASTER, who can also take low Mathematical Work. Salary to begin at 180l. Testimonials to be addressed to Mr. HOSKISS, Receiver, Grammar School, Manchester.

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COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—To Teachers in

Middle-Class Schools.—THE MIDSUMMER EXAMINATION for DIPLOMAS will be held about the LAST WEEK in JUNE. Prizes are offered for proficiency in various subjects. The Regulations can be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, at the College, 43, Queen-square, London, W.C.
JOHN R. O'NEIL, Secretary.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—A Family residing in

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, and Following Days, a COLLECTION of VALUABLE BOOKS, including some Works in the Arabic and Oriental Languages, from the library of the late Isaac Ben Haim Pinto, Esq., Assistant in the Library of the British Museum, and the Collection of the late Julian Hibbert, Esq.; comprising Rare Books and Tracts relating to America and the Indians of New England—the Charters, Acts, and Laws of North and South Carolina, Connecticut, Caribby Islands, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Haven, Virginia, &c.—The Manuscript Note and Letter Books of James Abercrombie, agent for North Carolina in the last century.—A Series of Works illustrated by T. and J. Bewick, including various editions of the Birds and Quadrupeds, on large and small paper.—English Topography.—Collections for a History of Staffordshire.—Historical and Literary Miscellanies, both MS. and printed—20 copies of Palmer's History of St. Pancras, small paper, and 18 on large paper.—Caricatures on the Political and Social Habits of the French—Sketches on Louis Philippe, &c.—Illuminated Horse, in the last century.—A Series of Works illustrated by R. and J. Bewick, including various editions of the Birds and Quadrupeds, on large and small paper.—English Topography.—Collections for a History of Staffordshire.—Historical and Literary Miscellanies, both MS. and printed—20 copies of Palmer's History of St. Pancras, small paper, and 18 on large paper.—Caricatures on the Political and Social Habits of the French—Sketches on Louis Philippe, &c.—Illuminated Horse, in the last century.—A Series of Works illustrated by R. and J. 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LITERATURE

The Dialogues of Plato. Translated, with Analyses and Introductions, by B. Jowett, M.A. 4 vols. (Clarendon Press.)

[First Notice.]

PROF. JOWETT'S long-expected translation of Plato is a great and remarkable work: how great and how remarkable only those can know who have themselves translated portions of the classical authors into English. When we look at the four bulky volumes of which it consists, we cannot sufficiently admire the resolution and industry of the translator, especially as, whilst it has been in preparation, he has fulfilled the duties of tutor of a large college with unexampled self-devotion, assiduity, and success. Our admiration is increased when we find on closer examination that every sentence is as accurately and neatly turned as though it were intended as a model of correct yet spirited translation. We were indeed at first sight a little disappointed that Prof. Jowett had confined his remarks and comments within a comparatively small compass; but in all probability he has done more to promote the study of his favourite author by presenting him to us in an English dress than he could have done by a series of dissertations and discussions. We do not know whether it is his intention at a future time to give a connected exposition of Socratic and Platonic philosophy: manifestly there are several questions which so great an authority might take up. Plato's method of exposition is so desultory, that certainty in regard to his opinions is impossible. We do not know when he is stating his own doctrines, when he is stating the doctrines of Socrates, or when he is stating doctrines which might possibly be entertained by a student of philosophy. We know, too, that Plato's views were different at different periods of his career. It is, therefore, important to determine, if possible, the order in which the dialogues were written. Lastly, the relations in which the system of Plato stands to those of his successors, and especially to that of Aristotle, have never, we think, been accurately determined. We sincerely hope that the Master of Balliol will one day give us the results at which he has arrived in regard to these points, which are in our opinion as important as facts in the history of philosophy can be. As it is, we are deeply grateful to him for the aid which his translation has given us in interpreting the author and for the light which it and the introductions have thrown upon the meaning and object of the several dialogues. The student of Greek philosophy will find that his inquiries are facilitated in no inconsiderable degree by the possession of a careful and trustworthy rendering of the original, for however complete his scholarship may be, he must always read English more easily than Greek. For his purposes Prof. Jowett's translation is all that can be desired. The versions in some of Dr. Thompson's notes to the 'Phædrus' and the 'Gorgias' are perhaps more brilliant, but we imagine that Prof. Jowett aims rather at accuracy and perspicuity than at brilliancy. If we are right in our view, he has been eminently successful. Nor must it be supposed that the

English reader, who wishes to know something of Plato without troubling himself with Greek, will find Prof. Jowett's pages pedantic or repulsive. The following extract from the opening of the 'Phædrus' will give a notion of his style:—

"SOCRATES. I believe that I know Phædrus about as well as I know myself, and I am very sure that he heard the words of Lysias, not once only, but again and again he made him say them, and Lysias was very willing to gratify him; at last, when nothing else would satisfy him, he got hold of the book, and saw what he wanted—this was his morning's occupation—and then when he was tired with sitting, he went out to take a walk, not until, as I believe, he had simply learnt by heart the entire discourse, which may not have been very long; and as he was going to take a walk outside the wall in order that he might practise, he saw a certain lover of discourse who had the same complaint as himself;—he saw and rejoiced; now, thought he, 'I shall have a partner in my revels.' And he invited him to come with him. But when the lover of discourse asked to hear the tale, he gave himself airs and said, 'No, I can't,' as if he didn't like; although if the hearer had refused, the end would have been that he would have made him listen whether he would or no. Therefore, Phædrus, as he will soon speak in any case, beg him to speak at once.

"PHÆDRUS. As you don't seem very likely to let me off until I speak in some way, the best thing that I can do is to speak as I best may."

The following is the rendering of the celebrated description of the spot where Socrates and Phædrus sat and talked:—

"SOC. But here let me ask you, friend: Is not this the plane-tree to which you were conducting us?"

"PHÆD. Yes, this is the tree.

"SOC. Yes, indeed, and a fair and shady resting-place, full of summer sounds and scents. There is the lofty and spreading plane-tree, and the agnus castus high and clustering, in the fullest blossom and the greatest fragrance; and the stream which flows beneath the plane-tree is deliciously cold to the feet. Judging from the ornaments and images, this must be a spot sacred to Achelous and the nymphs; moreover, there is a sweet breeze, and the grasshoppers chirrup; and the greatest charm of all is the grass like a pillow gently sloping to the head. My dear Phædrus, you have been an admirable guide."

Neither the Greek scholar nor the English reader will find much to criticize in translation such as this. If we were disposed to be hypercritical we should say that Prof. Jowett erred if anything on the side of fidelity. Manifestly this is the side to which the English translator should lean, if, as in the present case, his work is intended to be used by scholars: not only because there are in every Greek author innumerable phrases and allusions which have no counterparts in the English language and literature, but also because *ex hypothesi* it is desired to produce a translation, and not an imitation. In one or two minor points we venture to disapprove Prof. Jowett's practice. We think that it is, in general, better to explain jokes upon names parenthetically than to give English equivalents—better to add a note on plays upon words than to substitute for the untranslatable and often frigid original a still more frigid imitation. For instance, in the dialogue from which we have already quoted, Socrates addresses Phædrus as follows:—

"Ὅτι τῶσι τοίνυν, ὦ παῖ καλὲ, ἐννόησον, ὥς ὁ μὲν πρότερος ἦν λόγος Φαῖδρον τοῦ Πυθοκλήους, Μυρρινουσίῳ ἀνδρὶ; δὲν δὲ μέλλω λέγειν, Σησιχόρου τοῦ Εὐδήμου, ἱμεραῖον."

The translation runs thus:—

"Know then, fair youth, that the former dis-

course was that of a finely-scented gentleman, who is all myrrh and fragrance, named Phædrus, the son of Vain Man. And this is the recantation of Stesichorus the Pious, who comes from the town of Desire, and is to the following effect."

Similarly, in the 'Gorgias,' Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀλωπεκῆθεν becomes "Socrates of Foxmoor." Again, when Socrates addresses the Muses by the epithet *λίγειαί*, and gives alternative explanations of it—*εἴτε δι' ὁδὸς εἶδος λίγειαί*, *εἴτε διὰ γένος μουσικὸν τὸ Λιγίων ταύτην ἔσχετ' ἐπωνυμίαν*—in order to preserve the verbal resemblance, Prof. Jowett translates *λίγειαί* (not *λιγείαι*, as he prints it) "melodious," and substitutes "Melians" for *Λιγύες* (not *Λίγυες*).

We do not like these ponderous attempts to represent the playful allusions of Socrates. We like them still less when Socrates is pretending to found a theory upon an etymological basis, or to justify an analogy by an appeal to words. In our opinion expedients of this kind are only admissible in translations of Aristophanes, and should even in them be used sparingly. But, as we have said, these are minor points, and a translator must manifestly deal with each case in the way he finds most convenient.

The "scholarship" of the book is excellent. In so large a work perfect accuracy is of course unattainable: but so far as we have examined it, there appear to be very few oversights. We are surprised to find that Prof. Jowett accepts the exploded dictum of Bishop Monk, that *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, and *ὅπως* (final), when followed by the indicative, should be translated "in which case," not "in order that." Thus in the 'Protagoras,' 335 C—*Ἀλλὰ σὲ ἐχρὴν ἡμῖν συγχωρεῖν τὸν ἀμφοτέρω δυνάμενον ἵνα συνοσια ἐγίγνετο*—he gives, "You, on the other hand, who are capable of either, ought to speak shorter, as I beg you, and then we might converse"; and in the 'Crito,' 44 D, the sentence—*Εἰ γὰρ ὠφελεον, ὃ Κρίτων, οἷοί τε εἶναι οἱ πολλοὶ τὰ μέγιστα κακὰ ἐξεργάζεσθαι, ἵνα οἷοί τε ἦσαν αὐτὰ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μέγιστα, καὶ καλῶς ἂν εἶχε*—is rendered, "I only wish, Crito, that they could; for then they could also do the greatest good, and that would be well." The fact is, that in a final clause introduced by *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, or *ὅπως*, where the end or object denoted is dependent upon an unfulfilled condition, and therefore is not or was not attained, past tenses of the indicative are alone admissible. This use of the indicative may therefore be compared with the use of the indicative in unfulfilled conditions. The rule was correctly stated by Monk; unfortunately he went on to say that in all these instances *ἵνα*, &c. were to be translated "in which case." Clearly there is no reason for so doing. English idiom requires us to translate the second of the passages quoted—"I only wish they were able to do the greatest harm, that they might be able also to do the greatest good: that would be well." The phrases "in which case," "and then," "for then," are mere evasions. Are they used in order to imply that the clause which follows is not final, but relative? If so, the view implied is erroneous, since in such sentences, if negative, *μή*, and not *οὐ*, is used. On the other hand, if it is allowed that the clause introduced by *ἵνα* is final, there is no reason why we should not employ the ordinary English equivalent. Similarly, when *ὥς* (until) introduces a clause expressing a result which was not attained in

consequence of the non-fulfilment of some condition, it is followed by a past tense of the indicative, e.g. Ἀλλὰ μὲν δὴ, ὦ Γοργία, καὶ αὐτὸς ἡδέως μὲν ἂν Καλλικλῆϊ τοῦτ' ἔτι διελγόμεν, ἔως αὐτῷ τὴν τοῦ Ἀμφίονος ἀπέδωκα ῥῆσιν ἀντὶ τῆς τοῦ Ζήθου, 'Gorg.' 506 B. Prof. Jowett translates this sentence, "I too, Gorgias, should have liked to continue the argument with Callicles, and then I might have given him a speech of 'Amphion' in return for his 'Zethus.'" Why should we not follow the English idiom, and say "until I had," &c.? A more serious error occurs in Vol. III. p. 78, 'Gorg.' 484 A. The original is as follows:—

"Ἐὰν δὲ γε, οἶμαι, φύσιν ἱκανὴν γένηται ἔχων ἄνθρω, πάντα ταῦτα ἀποσιώμενος καὶ διαορήξας καὶ διαφυγὼν, καταπατήσας τὰ ἡμέτερα γράμματα καὶ μαγγανίσματα καὶ ἱππῶδας καὶ νόμους τοὺς παρὰ φύσιν ἀπαντας, ἱπαναστὰς ἀνεφάνη δεσπότης ἡμέτερος ὁ δούλος, καὶ ἰναυτὰ ἐξέλαμψε τὸ τῆς φύσεως δίκαιον."

Prof. Jowett translates the passage thus:—

"But if there were a man who had sufficient force, he would shake off and break through, and escape from all this; he would trample under foot all our formulæ and spells and charms, and all our laws, sinning against nature: the slave would rise in rebellion, and be lord over us, and the light of natural justice would shine forth."

It would appear that the translator has failed to catch the meaning of the graphic aorists with which the extract concludes: he has rendered them as though there were an ἂν in the sentence, and that although the protasis ἔὰν δὲ γε, κ. τ. λ., clearly would not harmonize with such an apodosis. The sentence is correctly translated by the Master of Trinity in a note which we quoted in our review of his recent edition of the dialogue.

In spite of a few oversights, such as those we have mentioned, from which so great a work could hardly be wholly free, this book affords the clearest evidence of the industry, the learning, and the ability of Prof. Jowett.

We reserve for another occasion our remarks upon the summaries prefixed to the several dialogues, and upon Prof. Jowett's views of Platonic philosophy as indicated in them. For the present, it will be sufficient to say that they are worthy of their author.

The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham.

Written by Himself. Vol. I. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE long looked for autobiography of Henry Brougham will fill three large octavo volumes, the first of which is now issued to the public. Our judgment of the work, of which we have seen no more than a third, must be given with reserve; but we have no hesitation in saying that should the second and third volumes accord with, or contain nothing positively incongruent with, the spirit and tone of the first, the memoir will occasion almost unqualified satisfaction to the autobiographer's admirers, and raise his reputation for kindness and good feeling with every class of readers. Notably free from the asperity and egotism which he frequently exhibited towards his opponents, and which common fame placed amongst his most conspicuous characteristics, the present volume abounds in generous commemorations of the writer's friends, and agreeably surprises the reader by the affectionateness and modesty with which it renders grateful acknowledgment of the merits and services of persons to whom

the narrator was in any way indebted for his social success. Indications of the writer's vanity and morbid appetite of applause will be looked for in vain in this first instalment of a personal story, which seems to have been penned with conscientious regard for justice and the honour of his contemporaries. In this respect the autobiographer contrasts most advantageously with the author of 'The Lives of the Chancellors.' Perhaps, whilst labouring at the performance which closes the list of his literary achievements, the venerable annalist was not unmindful of Campbell's spite and unfairness, and wished to give them apt reproof by demonstrating in his own pages the spirit in which history should deal with the fame of men whom death has silenced. The only person whom Brougham treats with unsparing severity is Gilbert Stuart, the sottish book-maker and malignant defamer, who made his literary criticisms the means of libelling his honourable competitors, and died a drunkard's death, when his pen had disturbed the peace or ruined the fortunes of many useful men of letters. And in distributing proper punishment to this literary ruffian, the author is less animated by hatred of the delinquent than by the humane desire to protect struggling authors from calumniators of Gilbert Stuart's kind:—

"It is" (he urges) "the imperative duty of every one who conducts the periodical press, to use his utmost diligence in preventing concealed enemies or rivals from using his paper as the vehicle of their attacks. He should lay down the rule never again to receive any contribution from a person who had deceived him by suppressing the fact that he had a grudge or an interest against the object of his former attack."

Nor is the book more remarkable for amiability than for the interest of its contents and the vigour of its literary style. Though he speaks of himself as "writing at nearly ninety years of age," the author exhibits the strength and epigrammatic smartness of a man in the fullness of his powers. If his age betrays itself unpleasantly anywhere it is in the earlier portions of the volume, where he gossips somewhat too freely, if not prosily, about his mother's Scotch ancestry and kindred: but, upon the whole, notwithstanding the diffuseness of its opening chapters, the book is an extraordinary performance for so aged an author. Another fact to be mentioned in the book's favour is, that it has been published without editorial suppressions or amendments in the *ipsissima verba* of the writer. "I alone," he wrote to his executor, who is also the inheritor of his title, "am answerable for all its statements, faults, and omissions. I will have no editor employed to alter or re-write what I desire shall be published as exclusively my own." In carrying out this explicit order, the executor is less chargeable with disregarding the letter of the injunction than with neglecting to render such small services to the work as he was authorized to perform for its benefit. Here and there we come upon an uncorrected sentence that should have been relieved of an obvious error in compliance with the testator's request. "If (writing from memory) I have made mistakes in dates, or in proper names, let such be corrected." For instance, the publisher's reader should have called the executor's attention to the slip which occurs in the passage where the autobiographer observes, "My grandmother was born in Queen Anne's reign, so that I have conversed with a person who

was alive a hundred and eighty years ago (!), and who might have heard her relative, Ann Brougham, who lived to the age of a hundred and six, speak of events that happened in Queen Elizabeth's time."

Born "in 1778, at No. 21, north side of St. Andrew's Square," Edinburgh, Henry Brougham was a remarkable case of juvenile precocity. The infant, who was destined to force his way to the Woolsack by eloquence, was a vigilant observer before he could utter words, and he gained the command of his tongue before he had cut his milk-teeth. "From mere infancy," says his mother, "he showed a marked attention to everything he saw, and this before he could speak. Afterwards, to everything he heard, and he had a memory the most retentive. He spoke distinctly several words when he was eight months and two weeks old; and this aptitude to learn continued progressive." He was "dux" of the High School, Edinburgh, in his thirteenth year; and when he was only sixteen years of age he carried off a prize at a German university for an essay on 'The Refraction of Light.' But notwithstanding the precocity of his intellect, and the position which he attained in the High School, the autobiographer is at pains to assure us that his career under Dr. Adam was much less brilliant than some of his eulogists have represented. He became "dux" through the accident of the premature removal from the school of Keay, whose superiority he always admitted. "It is a mistake," he urges, "into which Lord Cockburn and others have fallen, the fancying that I at all distinguished myself at the High School—a mistake caused by persons reflecting backward from one period to another." With similar modesty, the autobiographer speaks of the Westmorland ancestry, of whose antiquity, real or imaginary, he was accused by Lord Campbell of having been inordinately vain. If boastful of these unquestionably respectable progenitors, he veils his pride in them under deprecatory mention of their military services. "If Mary Whelpdale," he observes, "had been my mother, she would no doubt have materially enriched the Saxon blood I derived from my father; but I should have remained in the state of respectable mediocrity which seems to have characterized my many ancestors, none of whom, so far as I have been able to discover, were ever remarkable for anything. Many, no doubt, were fighters, but even in that career of doubtful usefulness were rather prudent than daring." It is strange that so scientific a person as Henry Brougham should write as though his existence were not altogether a consequence of his father's union with his mother, and as though he would have lived, albeit in an inferior grade of creation, if his father had married Mary Whelpdale, instead of the Scotch lady of whose maternal ancestry the Chancellor was reasonably proud. To those, of course, who accept John Campbell's caricature of Henry Brougham as a piece of truthful portraiture, it will appear that Brougham's air of indifference for the oldness and martial quality of his paternal lineage was mere affectation; but there is no reason to question the sincerity of his professions of pride in his Celtic descent from the clans of Struan and Kinlock-Moidart. Though he may have regarded the Broughams of Westmorland with more complaisance than he cared to avow, it is certain that he was more

boastful of his relationship to Professor Robertson than of his connexion with a line of not illustrious English gentlemen.

The autobiographer's reminiscences of his student life at Edinburgh,—under the tuition of Playfair and Black and Dugald Stewart, each of whom he commemorates with almost romantic enthusiasm,—will be perused with delight by Edinburgh "men," who like to recall the palmy days of their University, where Henry Brougham found his peers in learning, mental quickness, and eloquence, at the meetings of the Juvenile Literary Society and the Speculative Society. From these recollections of life in the last century it appears that Henry Brougham was a hard-working, much-talking, and occasionally a riotous and deep-drinking, student. Indicative of the excesses which he sometimes committed with good wine and under the influence of congenial comrades is the confession contained in one of his letters written during a tour in the Western Isles, that he had drunk four and a half bottles of port at a single sitting:—

"Every morning (the young man wrote from Stornoway, August 19, 1799) we shoot grouse, hares, snipes and deer till five o'clock, then eat the most luxurious dinners of game and fish, drinking claret, champagne, hermitage and hock; at night we are uniformly and universally *dead* (drunk). Your humble servant being in the chair (*ex officio*) does his best, and having a good capacity enough for wine, does odd enough things. Yesterday our mess fell off—Campbell and I and two natives set in to it, and among four had twelve port bottles; the natives and Bob being stowed away, I finished another bottle and a half of port with an old exciseman, major of the volunteers. This morning I went out and found all Stornoway in full tongue at my astonishing feat; went to the moors, walked it off, and killed a brace of hares at one discharge (keeping the skins for shoes) above a hundred yards off, and a grouse soon after still farther; and to-night we give a ball."

That such freaks were incidents of the writer's university life during "college sessions," as well as the frolicsome extravagances of his vacation rambles, may be inferred from the following passage:—

"These walking expeditions were the pleasantest times of my life; for I was then working very hard, and while in Edinburgh allowed myself no relaxation. And yet this is not strictly true, for there was a set of us guilty, at occasional times, of very riotous and unseemly proceedings. After the day's work, we would adjourn to the Apollo Club, where the orgies were more of the 'high jinks' than of the calm or philosophical debating order, or to Johnny Dow's, celebrated for oysters. I do believe it was there that I acquired that love for oysters which adheres to me even now, so much so that on coming to an inn, the first question I generally ask is, 'Have you any oysters?' But sometimes, if not generally, these nocturnal meetings had endings that in no small degree disturbed the tranquillity of the good town of Edinburgh. I cannot tell how the fancy originated, but one of our constant exploits, after an evening at the Apollo, or at Johnny's, was to parade the streets of the New Town, and wrench the brass knockers off the doors, or tear out the brass handles of the bells! No such ornaments existed in the Old Town; but the New Town, lately built, abounded in sea-green doors and huge brazen devices, which were more than our youthful hands could resist. The number we tore off must have been prodigious, for I remember a large dark closet in my father's house, of which I kept the key, and which was literally filled with our *spolia opima*. We had no choice but to hoard them, for it is pretty obvious we could not exhibit or otherwise dispose of them. It was a strange fancy, and must have possessed some extraordinary

fascination, for it will be scarcely credited, and yet it is as true as gospel, that so late as March, 1803, when we gave a farewell banquet (I think at Fortune's Hotel) to Horner, on his leaving Edinburgh for ever, to settle in London, we, accompanied by the grave and most sedate Horner (*ætat*. 25, or, to speak quite correctly, 24 years and 7 months), sallied forth to the North Bridge, and then halted in front of Mr. Manderson, the druggist's shop, where I, hoisted on the shoulders of the tallest of the company, placed myself on the top of the doorway, held on by the sign, and twisted off the enormous brazen serpent, which formed the explanatory announcement of the business that was carried on within. I forget the end of the adventure, but I rather think the city guard exhibited unusual activity on that occasion, and that we had a hard run for it. Looking back to those pranks reminds me of the inexhaustible fund of spirits we possessed, and how that capital foundation of never-tiring energy and endless restlessness, enabled some of us to work on with unflinching strength to the end of life; and even now, writing at nearly ninety years of age, I can recall those, not boys' but young men's freaks with pleasure and even exultation; yet I agree with what the old beggar Ochiltree, in the best of all Scott's novels, said, 'Aye, aye, they were daft days, thae, but they were a' vanity and waur!'"

In these days, when censorious journalists exhibit to social obloquy the medical or law students of London, who occasionally finish up a frolic by wringing off a few bell-handles, what shall we say of this incorrigible veteran, whose successes and dignity had done so little for his conversion to genuine and unaffected respectability that, even on the brink of the grave, he could recall with triumph his wholesale appropriations of door-knockers and shop-signs?

It was some six months before his admission to the Scotch bar that Brougham, on December 19, 1799, experienced an illusion, his account of which is a notable addition to what we may term the literature of spiritualism. Having made a solemn agreement with an intimate friend—an agreement written legibly on paper, in their own blood—that the one of them who should pre-decease the other would immediately after death do his utmost to visit the survivor, Brougham was sensibly moved on the above-mentioned day by the ghostly apparition of his old "chum," from whom he had been separated for several years. The Edinburgh law-student was in Denmark, and in the act of leaving a hot bath, when he encountered the semblance of his friend, whom he had imagined to be alive in India. The spectre startled him at the time, and, though he made haste to account for it on scientific principles, the recollection of its sudden and brief appearance troubled him for many days. On his return to Edinburgh he received a letter, which informed him that his friend had died in India on the very day of the apparition in Denmark. Brougham's steady intellect had, of course, no disposition towards the unsound reasonings and delusions of modern spiritualism; and he remarks sensibly concerning this strange affair, in language that reminds the reader of a passage in Sir Walter Scott's 'Demonology':—"Singular coincidence! yet when one reflects on the vast number of dreams which, night after night, pass through our brains, the number of coincidences between the vision and the event are perhaps fewer and less remarkable than a fair calculation of the chances would warrant us to expect." Apropos of this ghost-story, the autobiographer tells another, which is not more ludicrous than illustrative of the

nature of the circumstances that may result in the vivid imagination of a ghostly presence:—

"On all such subjects my father was very sceptical. He was fond of telling a story in which he had been an actor, and, as he used to say, in which his unbelieving obstinacy had been the means of demolishing what would have made a very pretty ghost story. He had been dining in Dean's Yard, Westminster, with a party of young men, one of whom was his intimate friend, Mr. Calmel. There was some talk about the death of a Mrs. Nightingale, who had recently died under some melancholy circumstances, and had been buried in the Abbey. Some one offered to bet that no one of those present would go down into the grave and drive a nail into the coffin. Calmel accepted the wager, only stipulating that he might have a lantern. He was accordingly let into the cathedral by a door out of the cloisters, and there left to himself. The dinner-party, after waiting an hour or more for Calmel, began to think something must have happened to him, and that he ought to be looked after; so my father and two or three more got a light and went to the grave, at the bottom of which lay the apparently dead body of Mr. Calmel. He was quickly transported to the prebend's dining-room, and recovered out of his fainting-fit. As soon as he could find his tongue, he said, 'Well, I have won my wager, and you'll find the nail in the coffin; but, by Jove! the lady rose up, laid hold of me, and pulled me down before I could scramble out of the grave.' Calmel stuck to his story, in spite of all the scoffing of his friends; and the ghost of Mrs. Nightingale would have been all over the town but for my father's obstinate incredulity. Nothing would satisfy him but an ocular inspection of the grave and coffin; and so, getting a light, he and some of the party returned to the grave. There, sure enough, was the nail, well driven into the coffin; but hard fixed by it was a bit of Mr. Calmel's coat-tail! So there was an end of Mrs. Nightingale's ghost. This grave afterwards became remarkable for a very beautiful piece of sculpture, by some celebrated artist, representing Mr. Nightingale vainly attempting to ward from his dying wife the dart of death."

When he comes to speak about the origination and early history of the *Edinburgh Review*, Lord Brougham ridicules as fictitious the account which Sydney Smith, speaking doubtless in perfect good faith, gave of the establishment of that periodical. "Smith never was appointed editor," says the autobiographer, who disposes summarily of the clergyman's statement that the famous *Review* was projected "in an eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleugh Place, the then elevated residence of Mr. Jeffrey." On this last point the Canon must have been mistaken, for "there never was a house eight or nine stories high in Buccleugh Place, or in any portion of the new town of Edinburgh." The Chancellor is no less successful in demolishing Lady Henry Holland's assertion that her father was a descendant of Sir Isaac Newton's half-sister. But though Sydney Smith is thus deprived of one or two flattering misrepresentations, for which biographic romance must be held accountable, it may not be imagined that Brougham is ungenerous to the clerical wit, of whose part in the establishment and work of the *Edinburgh Review* it is said, "The share he had in this good work has never been sufficiently appreciated. He was a very remarkable man, a great lover of freedom, but a still more fervent lover of truth." He may have been too prone to indulge in buffoonery, and "too much of a jack-pudding," but in Brougham's opinion Sydney Smith was even an abler and more useful man than the world has been led to suppose. With respect to the remuneration

of the *Edinburgh* "staff," the autobiographer says, "I think the editor began at 300*l.* a year, and the contributors at 10 guineas a sheet: but before long these payments were raised."

Of the present volume—which, in addition to the purely autobiographic narrative, comprises a large mass of such material as journals of tours and specimens of the autobiographer's early exercises in literature,—the latter half covers a period that opens with the future Chancellor's admission to the Scotch bar, and closes in 1811, when he was still only thirty-four years old, and in the second year of his parliamentary career. This second division of the bulky volume contains anecdotes of Pitt, Fox, Lord Liverpool, Lady Hester Stanhope, Lord St. Vincent, and other notable personages, together with a considerable collection of the autobiographer's epistolary correspondence with his literary and political associates. Of such an olio of personal recollections and social illustrations it is enough to say that it is rich in the materials of amusement. So far as legal biography, however, is concerned, the chief fact of the volume is its demonstration that Brougham cordially disliked—at times, almost detested—the profession by which he raised himself to affluence and social eminence. "I had," he assures us, "an invincible repugnance to the profession I had chosen, and constantly wrote to Charles Stuart, then settled in London, expressing my desire to escape from it, and that if any opening could have been found for me in diplomacy, how gladly I should have accepted it." Scarcely has he qualified himself to practise as a Scotch advocate, when we find him writing to Sir Joseph Banks, "My aversion to it" (*i. e.* the law) "as an ultimate object continues the same,—not to mention that it exposes one to the worst part of party politics, and that to succeed in it requires almost as much interest as to rise in the diplomatic line." Eight years later, when he has established himself in London and is about to be called to the English bar, he writes to Earl Grey—

"From accidental circumstances I find myself placed in a situation which enables me to command a considerable degree of success in the profession of the law, and however odious that profession is (as God knows there are few things so hateful), I am quite clear that it would be utter folly in me to neglect so certain a prospect."

Anticipating the opposition which he was destined to encounter in the pursuit of the honours of the law, at a period when Eldon did his utmost to retard the advancement of barristers who opposed the Tory party, he remarks in the same letter—

"The worst of all this is, that it forces me to give up everything political, and in prudence should keep me clear of all party views and connexions, for these, I daily see, are almost fatal to professional men. Now here lies my great and only difficulty. I could cease to think of a seat in Parliament, or, should I ever obtain one, I could manage to keep such an occupation very subordinate—that is easy enough; but to take no side in questions where my opinions happen to be all pretty strong, where I cannot help feeling interested both in the actors and in the subject, would be next to impossible, cost what it may. So that I am in this dilemma, that one party stands plump in the way on every occasion, because I am politically attached to the other, while that other must of course in every case look to the interests of such lawyers as are directly engaged with them in

politics; in short, do what I can, I am likely to be too much a politician for one set of men, and too much a lawyer for the other. This is a real dilemma; for I need only hint at Scarlett's case to show what power the Chancellor for the time being has over a man's professional advancement—I mean by withholding a silk gown."

More than one Lord Chancellor of modern time could be mentioned whose knowledge of the law was slight; but Lord Brougham is perhaps the only instance in our legal annals of an advocate who, whilst cherishing a strong aversion to his profession, raised himself to what Lord Campbell liked to call the Marble Chair.

A Student's Manual of the History of India, from the Earliest Period to the Present.
By Meadows Taylor. (Longmans & Co.)

Few living men are so qualified to write a Manual of the History of India as the author of this volume, and he has performed his task with care equal to his ability. We can confidently recommend the book to every student. Of course, as the author himself says, in a manual "it has been impossible to review events as they have occurred with the fullness that can only be attained in an elaborate history"; but allowing for the extreme conciseness necessary, it is really surprising how much of interesting detail is to be found when the subject deserves it. Here and there we see with regret the omission of an anecdote which might, perhaps, have been admitted, and would have enriched the narrative. Thus, in the famous flight of Humáyun, when the great Akbar was born at Amarkot, we grudge the leaving out of the Emperor's descending from his horse to give it to his wife, and the strange but characteristic whim of his having a bird painted in the midst of his terrible distress. The character of Akbar (whose revenue of thirty millions sterling we doubt) is admirably depicted, and we cannot forbear from quoting a few lines as a specimen:—

"Such a man may have had private vices, yet they do not appear; and had any existed as prominent points in his character, they must, more or less, have influenced his public conduct. Faults, indeed, he humbly acknowledged to all. Of other Indian monarchs, the native historians of their times have not been sparing in comment or record when vices, meanness, or cruelty appeared; and there is no reason to suppose that Akbar would have escaped had there been necessity for animadversion. His public and private character display a vivid sense of true honour, rare perhaps in royal life. He had no deceptions, no falsehood, no shifts, no intrigues. He could find, he once said, 'but one road to the attainment of his purposes, and that was the straight one,—after all the easiest and best.' In his private friendships, who more sincere and constant? The men he raised to that honour were of the people, and so far inferior in rank to himself; yet he was true and faithful to all, lamenting their deaths with a passionate grief which could hardly be pacified or consoled. Enough, however, of the great emperor. There is no character of the period with whom he can be compared, nor indeed with any other who, like himself, created an empire and ruled over it."

Again, at page 588, in the account of the outbreak of the war between Bájí Ráo, we regret the omission of another anecdote, the Peshwa's exception of Capt. Ford and Dr. Coats from the general doom of slaughter! The latter officer was to have been spared on account of his having attended the Peshwa in illness and having spread vaccination around Poona.

Perhaps it should have been mentioned, too, that Moro Dikshat was not merely a native friend, but also the Peshwa's Minister; and that having promised Capt. Ford to protect his family after the expected Maratha victory, it happened by a singular destiny that Moro was killed by the fire of Capt. Ford's own regiment.

The only blemish in the volume appears to us to be the spelling and the introductory remarks upon it, to few of which we can assent. Thus we read, "when *e* is not accented it is short, as Mecca." Mecca is, indeed, the English corruption, but the real word is *Makkah*. In the same way, *i* is not really short in Tipú, though it is in the corruption Tippoo; nor is there any *o* in the true word for our corrupted Arcot, or in Murád, which is here written Moorád. Yádává, which occurs so often, is a pure mistake. These, however, are small matters.

Trade-Unions Abroad. By the Hon. T. J. Hovell-Thurlow. (Harrison.)

WE are greatly indebted to the author of this painstaking book for the information it contains; but we must protest against its title, as being totally misapplied. It is generally considered that the title of a book should indicate the nature of its contents: we opened the volume expecting to find a comprehensive survey of the growth on the Continent of that peculiarly English product, "Trade-Unionism"; but after a few general remarks in the Preface and Introduction, we find very little deserving the title of 'Trade-Unions Abroad.'

Mr. Hovell-Thurlow's book is a reprint from a Report on the Amsterdam Exhibition of Domestic Economy. This Exhibition was established with a special view of promoting the welfare of the working classes by bringing to their knowledge such articles of household use, furniture, clothing, food, tools, implements, and objects of information or instruction as combine usefulness with durability, so that the working classes of all countries might be enabled to improve their condition by judicious investment of their wages. The objects exhibited were divided into seven classes:—1. Houses, &c.; 2. Furniture, &c.; 3. Clothing; 4. Food; 5. Tools and Implements; 6. Instruction and Recreation; 7. Trade-Unions and Co-operative Associations. The book is divided into sections corresponding with these classes; and why Mr. Hovell-Thurlow should have selected as the title of his book the name of one of these classes, we are at a loss to conceive. He tells us, however, at the beginning of his remarks on Class 7, Trade-Unions and Co-operative Associations, that "Class 7, the last of the classes into which the Amsterdam Exhibition was divided, somewhat resembled the postscript to a lady's letter, inasmuch as it contained the kernel and the key of the whole undertaking." This explanation must, we presume, be accepted by Mr. Thurlow's readers as an excuse for his most inappropriate title. We, in any case, will accept the hint here given, that what appertains to trade-unionism is the most interesting and important part of the book, and our remarks shall accordingly be confined to what Mr. Thurlow has called the "kernel and the key of the whole undertaking."

Mr. Thurlow is a bold and uncompromising foe of trade-unions and strikes. A strike, he

maintains, is a remedy almost always worse than the disease; he speaks of the growing tendency among foreign workmen to enter into trade combinations as an infectious disease:—

"The disease with which they were infected had evidently crossed the Belgian frontier, even as the cattle plague or some other insidious enemy, and when once it had obtained a footing in the country, had, like the cattle plague, spread rapidly from one province to another, until the taint extended through the kingdom, and was only checked from further progress by the limit of the ocean."

In another place he speaks of the "social monster termed trade-unionism"; and, strangest of all, in enumerating the English awards in Class 7, which it must be remembered comprised trade-unions and co-operative societies, he is quite triumphant over the fact that though the names of many worthy and successful British co-operative efforts were to be found on the muster-roll, "no trade-union figures on the list to mar the harmony of the picture." That in a section specially set aside for trade-unions, England, the home and the parent of trade-unionism, should be entirely unrepresented, would to most persons have been a fact which would have stamped this section at once as a comparative failure. But Mr. Hovell-Thurlow has such a horror of unionism that he is glad of its absence, even in the place especially prepared for its display.

It is explained at the beginning of the book that the growth of the spirit of combination among workmen in the Netherlands is very recent. Indeed, in 1867 it was so little developed as to enable Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague to report, in an official despatch, that there was little or no information to be gained on the subject in that country. The fact that the Dutch have recently exhibited symptoms of following the practice of their fellow workmen in this respect seems to have been regarded with the greatest alarm in Holland. "No time was to be lost," says Mr. Thurlow, "in endeavouring to trace the action of the combination wave in Holland, so as, if possible, to build up social dykes to check its force for evil. Acting on this sudden impulse, the Exhibition has been held." If Dutch workmen are at all like their fellow artisans on this side of the German Ocean, we fancy that the statesmen of Holland will find that an exhibition of domestic economy, as a cure for the disease called trade-unionism, is a remedy resembling closely those celebrated pills that were so good against the earthquake. If the opening of the Amsterdam Exhibition was fatal to the growing trade-unionism of Holland, the promoter of the Exhibition ought not to take all the credit of his patients' recovery: they must have taken the complaint very mildly, and would probably have got over the attack even without the assistance of the Exhibition.

In Class 7 of the Amsterdam Exhibition co-operative institutions were divided into three subdivisions:—1. Societies of Consumption; 2. Societies of Production; 3. Societies of Credit. These three divisions may be more popularly designated as co-operative stores, co-operative trading associations, and people's banks. The first is in England inseparably connected with the name of the well-known Rochdale pioneers. The principles on which a co-operative store is conducted are so well known that it is quite unnecessary to give a detailed account of them. It should, how-

ever, be remarked that the name "co-operative" does not necessarily apply to these stores. Co-operation is the union in the same individuals of capital and labour. There need not be, and very often there is not, any such union in the conduct of a co-operative store. The success of these stores depends on the ready-money principle, and in the saving which accrues from not having to spend large sums in advertising, ornamental premises, and smart shop-fronts. Mr. Hovell-Thurlow does not always bear this distinction in mind; he often speaks of institutions similar to our co-operative stores as if they were truly co-operative; and he nowhere points out their fundamental difference from true co-operation, viz., the complete harmony of capital and labour, secured by uniting in the same individual the functions both of the capitalist and the labourer. It is owing to the neglect of this essential distinction between true co-operation and co-operative stores that Mr. Hovell-Thurlow is led to speak of England as the birthplace of co-operative institutions. The fact is, that although there are in England many flourishing co-operative stores, there is scarcely one instance of the success of a pure co-operative society for purposes of production. France is the birthplace of true co-operation; it was one of the results of the revolutionary period of 1848; and France is still the country where co-operation has been most generally and successfully applied to production. Mr. Hovell-Thurlow gives many interesting examples of the flourishing condition of these French co-operative societies. One of these, the Société Co-operative de Production des Ouvriers-Lunettiers, he describes as a faithful type of the best of the numerous associations of this kind existing in France. The members are all working spectacle-makers; they provide all the capital that their industry requires, and they elect their administrative officers, foremen, &c. They do a business of upwards of 25,000*l.* per annum. Mr. Thurlow greatly admires the harmony prevailing in this society; there have been, he says, no disputes, no want of unanimity. We should have thought that a writer so strongly opposed to trade-unionism as Mr. Thurlow would have at once recognized that this absence of discord was the first and most obvious result of real co-operation. Trade-unions are the result of the antagonism which in our present industrial system exists between capital and labour, between the employer and the employed. The capitalist tries to get as high profits as he can, and to get labour at the cheapest rate, whilst the workman, of course, tries when he is selling his labour to drive as good a bargain as he can. Among intelligent labourers the inevitable result of such a state of things is trade-unionism, i. e. the combination of workmen in order to secure the best possible terms in the bargain that they drive with the capitalist. No improvement in the relations between employers and employed can be expected until the antagonism between capital and labour is removed. This is effectually done by all schemes which either partially or fully adopt the co-operative principle; and yet in describing the society of Ouvriers-Lunettiers, Mr. Thurlow, notwithstanding his condemnation of unionism, says that they were considered to deserve especial praise, inasmuch as they had "succeeded well in the application of a dangerous principle."

Looking upon unionism as a social monster, and co-operation as a dangerous principle, Mr. Thurlow's views of the prospect of the future of industry must be somewhat gloomy. It is certainly more cheerful, and we believe more consonant with all experience, to regard both unionism and co-operation as landmarks of industrial progress. To England belongs the credit of originating trade-unions, whilst France may be considered to have invented co-operation. Amid Mr. Thurlow's denunciations of the former, we would remind him that in England the labourer is nowhere in such a depressed and degraded condition as in those trades (now happily very few) in which the labourers have not been sensible enough to enter into the associations called trade-unions. Who can doubt that the condition of the agricultural labourer is to a great degree the result of his isolation? He acts, in all his relations with his employers, simply in his own individual capacity; there is no unity, no combination between him and his fellow-labourers. As soon as labourers acquire sufficient intelligence to appreciate the advantages of combined action, their own common sense immediately suggests the formation of a trade-union. Mr. Thurlow lays great stress on the oppressiveness of some of the rules of trade-unions, and in his appendix he gives the details of many trade outrages, which were proved to have taken place at the instigation of trade-unionists. No class is free from faults; and if Mr. Thurlow will examine the state of the law relating to the legal profession, the etiquette of the bar, and of medicine, we believe he will find that the faults usually considered the peculiar characteristic of trade-unions are shared to a very great extent by the learned professions. The medical students at Edinburgh have lately shown themselves envious of the reputation of the Sheffield saw-grinders' union. They have at least taken pains to prove that other people besides workmen are acquainted with the arts of rattening and intimidation.

The jury appointed to adjudge the awards in Class 7 of the Amsterdam Exhibition obviously had a very difficult task before it. The first obstacle at the outset of its labours was the impossibility of all its members, or even of any one of its members, reading or making himself conversant with the rules, statutes, reports, &c., of several hundreds of societies, written in English, French, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish. To meet this difficulty the jury laid down several excellent rules and tests, by means of which those associations which were founded on unsound doctrines were at once excluded from the inquiry. It was, for instance, decided by the jury to reject, as failing in the vital element of independence, all associations which depended on the assistance of another class than that which composed them. This rule alone eliminated large numbers of institutions that had submitted details of their regulations for the approval of the jury. In the descriptions of the Dutch trade-associations it is a very remarkable fact that one society only deals openly with the question of wages and hours of labour; and this Association, entitled "Handwerksbloei," is composed not of workmen, but of employers. Its object is to promote the interest of the work-giver and of the workman, by reducing the hours of labour and

retaining uniformity of wage. This one fact is of immense significance as an illustration of the different relations between employers and employed existing in Holland and in this country. Many persons would doubtless be of opinion that the difference was all in favour of the former; but we fear the solicitude of the Dutch employers for their workmen shows that in Holland the working classes have not proved themselves capable of a vigorous defence of their own interests.

It is impossible in a short review to do justice to the numerous and interesting topics discussed in 'Trade-Unions Abroad.' We have only endeavoured to touch upon one of the subjects of the book, and whilst we have found much with which we disagree, especially in those passages which relate to trade-unions, we must in conclusion express the pleasure with which we find that in dealing with the great question of labour and wages, Mr. Thurlow is one of the few writers who go straight to the root of the matter, and who declare that the wages question is in truth but one aspect of the population question. He advocates, indeed, what, perhaps, would not be expected from an opponent of the power and oppression of unionism, and what we should greatly hesitate to recommend, that all trade-unions and co-operative associations should, except under certain specified circumstances, make celibacy up to thirty or thirty-five years of age a condition of membership. Nothing can be said in defence of Mr. Thurlow's views on this question better than in his own words:—

"It is fashionable, I know, to point to population as a source of wealth and strength, but it is really not so unless the resources for its support develop with its own increase and in the same ratio. In Great Britain this has not been the case, and our increase of population now seeks refuge in emigration, goes to swell the Fenian ranks or other buccaneer associations, or raises the poor-rates if it stays at home, thus only tending to impoverish us in time of peace and to embarrass us in time of war."

He then gives an illustration of the manner in which in Java the growth of the population has exceeded the increase of the means of subsistence, and goes on to say,—

"I am well aware that the indolent Asiatic cannot be compared with the industrious Anglo-Saxon, any more than the limitation of the rice-fields of Java can be compared with actualities at home. Yet the broad features are the same. The land cannot be made to produce more sustenance, the mills and mines are full of hands and have no room for more; meanwhile the population increases, and the results in the one case will resemble the results in the other. In both cases growth of population means no longer growth of wealth, but growth of poverty and of the poor-rates. . . . This keeping up of population in Great Britain or in Java, or wherever it occurs, is the source of nearly all the greatest difficulties the nineteenth century has to cope with. . . . Until some means are found to drain off the surplus population and to distribute it where it is better able to support itself, the efforts of philanthropists in erecting *cités ouvrières* and in opening great markets, in other words, in alleviating the hard lot of the heaped up population, but really only rendering it possible for it to heap itself up still more,—however meritorious and munificent of themselves—by no means strike at the root of the evil."

With this quotation we bring our remarks to a close, heartily recommending Mr. Thurlow's book to all who are interested in industrial questions.

The Fall of Metz; an Account of the Seventy Days' Siege and of the Battles which preceded It. By G. T. Robinson, Special Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. (Bradbury, Evans & Co.)

THE chief value of this work consists in its being the narrative of an intelligent eye-witness. Passing over the author's account of his few hours' stay in Paris, just after the arrival of the news of Weissemburg, we arrive in his company at Metz. Marshal Lebœuf, ignorant, but good-looking and a courtier, had not dared to ask for the command of the army of the Rhine, so he had fallen back on the golden rule of "*divide et impera*." With this object he had sent Macmahon, his most formidable rival, to the east. Canrobert "nobody ever considered wise, so he was left in the west." Bazaine was the only person left to be dreaded: and after all Lebœuf did not fear him much. Bazaine had risen from the ranks—he had begun his military career as a drummer; and besides, Mexico had been very damaging to his reputation. Bazaine was, however, astute, and when the collapse took place he contrived to supplant Lebœuf, and to be named the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine. The task which had been assigned to him was, unfortunately, beyond his powers; and he made matters worse than they were by the endeavour at once to stay the advance of the Prussians and to fall back. From not adopting a decided resolution he failed to accomplish either of his purposes. We are assured that not knowing by what route the enemy was approaching he feared to sally forth far on either side. His reserve ammunition was he knew not where, till at length somebody remembered it. When it did arrive it was found that thirty millions of cartridges had been spoilt by the dampness of the paper in which they had been hurriedly wrapped. At length he determined to retreat, but as soon as he began to move off, the Prussians attacked him, and the battle of Borny ensued. There was a great absence of combined action in that battle, and the regiments had been weakened by the introduction of a large number of recruits—the 13th Regiment had been joined only the day before by 600 recruits. But the fight was a drawn one. The French left was pushed a short distance back, but on the other hand their right gained ground, and the French army looked confidently forward to a decisive victory on the morrow. It was, however, disappointed, for the next morning saw Bazaine in full retreat across the Moselle. We shall not seek to give any details of the battle of Borny, but content ourselves with saying that, according to our author, who was an eye-witness of the fight, the Prussian loss was heavier than that of the French. The Prussians, however, attained their object, which was to detain Bazaine with half their army—against which, by the way, the Marshal only brought half his—whilst the other half crossed the Moselle higher up, with a view to cutting the road to Verdun. The demoralization of the troops had already begun, for in their night retreat from the field of Borny they cast away their chapeaux by thousands. There was between the enemy and Metz on the morning of the 14th of August "not a single soldier, not a single gun, mounted on its walls, and . . . Fort Bellecroix, excepting for

the three lines of mines which burrowed it, was a harmless heap of earth and masonry." Fortunately, the Prussians were ignorant of the state of affairs, and Metz was for the time saved. In the mean time, the Prussians were heading Bazaine, who was, still hopelessly ignorant of the position of the enemy, making leisurely preparations for a retreat on Verdun. On the morning of the 15th Frossard's corps reached Rezonville. Legrand's division of cavalry was pushed on in advance as far as Mars la Tour; but, meeting a strong column of Prussian cavalry supported by artillery, he retired. The foe was also gathering on his left flank; but Frossard was ignorant of the fact. The *Maire* of Gorze sent word to him that the country to the southwest of Metz was swarming with Prussian troops, and afterwards came himself to report the fact, but was only "snubbed for his officiousness." His information was, however, true. On the morning of the 16th Frossard was still unsuspecting:—

"The colonel of the 4th Chasseurs rides up to him, and asks for orders, but the general has none to give; 'it is evident,' says he, 'that your regiment won't be wanted to-day.' The intendant-en-chef sends a couple of commissariat agents to Tronville, not two miles away, to make a requisition for cattle, not knowing that all night long Tronville has been in Prussian hands, so ignorant is everybody of that which they ought to know. Before Frossard's men are on the move, before the general has done his breakfast, and before those commissariat agents can set out for Tronville, the Prussian shells come tumbling in amongst them all, creating the wildest surprise."

So unprepared was every one that all General Bataille's artillery horses were away at the watering-place. The cavalry fighting was extremely severe on that day, both Prussians and French using that branch most recklessly. The following extract gives an account of a *mêlée* such as has not been seen since the day of Austerlitz:—

"He hurls the Chasseurs d'Afrique at a battery, which keeps pounding away at his men, and which, from the nature of the ground, his artillery cannot reply to. On they go; not only the enemy's artillery, but a strong force of riflemen hold the position they have to carry: still, on the Chasseurs go; men drop at every yard; and now, with a ringing cry—not a shout, it is almost a yell—they are in amongst the guns. Down go Prussian artillerymen and riflemen, cut and trodden down to death. The breech-loading guns bother our men, they don't know how to spike them, and before they can find out, into them rushes a Prussian Hussar regiment, and sabre to sabre is the order of the day; against the flank of these Prussian Hussars is hurled the heavy Lancers of the French Guard, but they are too heavy, whether in the head or the heart is not quite certain, and the 3rd Dragoons (the *Empress'* regiment) come dashing past them—charging into them, the Lancers say; anyhow from that day to this there has been no love lost between these two, the one alleging cowardice to the other, the other murder to the one. And now comes a dreadful *mêlée*, cavalry after cavalry corps is thrown together in one confused mass. The Prussians hurl regiment after regiment, and so do we. It is a wasteful slaughter; friend hardly knows friend, foe thinks each other foe; carbine, lance, sabre, and pistol, all are mingled, and it has been averred to me that one Lancer of the Guard had a Frenchman and a Prussian on his lance at the same moment. For fifteen minutes it was an awful tournament. Bugle-calls of different regiments confused each other, and when at length it became known that the retreat was sounded, the extrication of the individual regiments became another combat. At

last out they came, and that valley lay paved with men and horses."

The Prussian cavalry charged batteries no less wildly:—

"At last, somewhere about three o'clock, a desperate rush was made by that huge heavy Prussian Cuirassier regiment, 'the Bismarcks,' at our battery, which covered the village; through the wood they come, down they go before the artillery fire, but our muzzle-loaders are awkward things to charge rapidly, with a thunder of horse-hoofs and a lightning flash of sabres close at hand—and very close at hand they are. The artillerymen leave their guns, but not before their short chassepot has done its work, and thinned the surging wave of man and horse which rolls up the hill. Another wave of Lancers follows, and then out launches the French 1st and 9th Dragoons, and the 7th and 10th Cuirassiers, an overwhelming mass of cavalry. The Prussians are ridden down, hardly a score seem to crawl out of the mingled heap."

Mr. Robinson corrects a very prevalent error regarding the manner in which the French fought. It is generally believed that they made great use of rifle-pits. This, he says, is not true, spade drill being almost unknown in the French army. He declares that he never saw a rifle-pit all the time he was with the army of the Rhine. The result of the battle of the 16th is well known; the French were completely baffled in their attempt to reach Verdun by the direct road. The 17th was spent in preparing for another battle before Metz, in which nothing but overwhelming success would have been of any use to Bazaine. Our author thinks that the Marshal ought on the 17th to have pushed forward to the north-west, with the view of gaining the valley of the Arne and effecting a junction with Macmahon on the Meuse. He neglected to do so; and the army played henceforth but a passive part in the campaign. One of the chief causes of the defeat on the 18th was the failure to keep the troops supplied with ammunition. There was no attempt at manœuvring on either side—nothing but pure bludgeon-work, as the Duke of Wellington said of Waterloo, took place, and the losses were consequently fearful. One French regiment went into action 1,100 men, and came out only 68 strong. The total losses of the French on the 16th and 18th were never authoritatively stated; but our author estimates them at 30,000 men, and considers that on the 18th the loss of the Prussians was treble that of the French.

On the 31st of August a showy, rather than serious sortie was made, but it is clear that there was no real intention of cutting through the investing circle, for "here was the baggage, which was evidently not going. The tents were not packed, and the army was not in the order for a long march." The action which ensued did not begin till 4 P.M.; reserves were not brought up, but yet the French at sunset had gained ground. During the night no preparations were made for the next day's fight, which was nevertheless carried on with spirit, and with a certain amount of success, till the afternoon, and the French seemed to be on the point of gaining a decisive victory, when, most unaccountably, the retreat was sounded, and the troops returned sulkily to Metz, after having suffered enormous losses to no purpose. The impression produced on the army is thus described:—

"We saw a movement, commenced at daybreak, suspended until evening, in view of the enemy.

We saw an army sent out with divided counsels. We saw the movement arrested when a night's march could have carried the position. We saw a force, weakened by a fair day's work and a long night's watch, left unassisted. We saw our victory snatched from us when, in spite of these disadvantages, we had almost grasped it; and the shock was too rude. Confidence refused to grow again, and when we found political trickery added to military incapacity, we ceased to consider our Commander-in-Chief either wise or honest."

Every one was henceforth convinced that Marshal Bazaine was playing a deep and dishonest political game. Even so late as the 15th of September he had forces in abundance for a decisive sortie, but he made no use of them.

Here, as elsewhere, the Prussians successfully played the game of brag, only hundreds being posted where the French supposed there were thousands, camp-fires being lit where there were no camps, and wooden cannon being placed in battery to restrain the besieged. The boldness and adroitness of the Prussian spies enabled Prince Frederick Charles to be thoroughly well acquainted with the state of affairs inside Metz. We hear of one Prussian spy "riding right through the place in the uniform of a sous-intendant the other day, asking all sorts of questions about our supplies, and only betraying himself by inquiring where the bread for the army was baked." Apropos of spies, we may mention that "the Prussian army has organized an intelligence department, with different grades, promotions, and good pay. By this means the sting of reproach is taken away from the word 'spy,' and it is possible to conceive a man full of patriotic enthusiasm and a taste for adventure entering the service, without necessarily being the reprobate a spy usually is."

The history of the last days of the siege is very interesting. It is clear that the Prussian works could have been easily forced at any point, that there was still plenty of food left in Metz when it capitulated, but neither had proper perquisitions been made, nor had the supply in store been distributed regularly; that Bazaine was selfish and self-indulgent, that he thought only of his own comfort—only once showing himself to the troops, and never visiting the hospitals; and that the siege would have been prolonged could the army have found a leader to head them, and seize the authority of which Bazaine was unworthy.

We cordially recommend this book to our readers as not only a valuable contribution to history, but containing many most interesting anecdotes.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

How It Came to Pass; or, Seed-Time and Harvest. By Mrs. Skelton. 3 vols. (Allen & Co.)

Ierne. By W. Steuart Trench. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

The Monarch of Mincing Lane. By William Black. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

IN spite of many merits, Mrs. Skelton's novel is eminently unsatisfactory. There are so many indications throughout the work of descriptive and dramatic power, that we feel the author has fallen short of the success she might have readily secured. In the first place, the three volumes would have been the better of concentration into one. A trick of repetition,

which is very noticeable in the delineation of Mr. Warfield's character, and in the weary details of barrack-room conversation, goes far to weaken the effect of what might have been very telling if compressed within a shorter compass. Again, there is a great want of consistency in the characters of the principal performers. Lady Upton is unnaturally repulsive. No mother, however narrow her powers of sympathy, could have steeled herself against the affection of a daughter as that lady is represented to have done. Mr. Warfield, the impassioned lover and suspicious husband, is a distinctly different character from the haughty, self-contained, adamant politician to whom we are elsewhere introduced. He is too proud a man to have been so causelessly distrustful,—at any rate to have condescended to a petty and relentless persecution of a woman whom he had learnt to despise. Mr. Brown's political conversion, though natural enough in itself, is also at variance with the description which is given of him at first, though his admirable hustings speech, and the general excellence of the election scene, go far to reconcile us to the anomaly. We may also remark that our author concedes too much to the realism which is so popular: "He lunched—lunched heavily"; "He dined—dined heavily"—are methods of reminding the reader of the commonness of the flesh and blood described, which should find no countenance from authors who have real power. But we would not dwell unnecessarily on the demerits of a story which on the whole is far above the average of such productions. The development of Sir Frederick Popham, from the quintessence of cavalry languor to the unselfish friend and hearty lover he at last becomes, is a humourously described and not unnatural process. Isabel Warfield is a martyr of the purely passive sort, but in spite of the want of "pluck" which leads to her misfortunes, her patient endurance of evil secures our sympathy, and we reserve our indignation for the selfish blockhead whose obstinate seclusion renders explanation impossible. With all deference to Sir Frederick, we think him quite worthy of the more angelic bride, while the hearty good sense and slight tendency to insubordination of the cheerful Flora Bellairs would have had a wholesome influence over the tragic Warfield. But as real life abounds with such cross arrangements as these two marriages present, it would be uncharitable to deny their use as legitimate materials for fiction.

At the time when the questions affecting the tenure of land in Ireland were being most warmly discussed, before the Government had carried their measure of last year, Mr. Trench published, under the title 'Realities of Irish Life,' a book which made some little stir at the time. The book professed to bear an unbiassed testimony, derived from actual experience, to the moral and physical condition and needs of the Irish people, and as such it was received not without favour. Mr. Trench has now supplemented this performance by another, cast in a different mould, yet having a similar object in view, "to elucidate the wild feelings of the people of the West, and the wilder deeds of Tipperary," and in the guise of fiction to set some facts before the British public. These facts, as we learn from the preface, are that "Ireland is still dissatisfied," and as we gather from the pages of

the romance which succeeds, and especially from the tenth chapter of the second volume, that nothing short of "the restoration of the forfeited estates," or "a royal residence in Ireland," will ever satisfy her. Mr. Trench, it appears, had originally intended to convey this information in a somewhat different form, namely, by a general sketch of the history of Ireland from the earliest ages to the Act of Settlement in 1662, unfolding the early traditions of the country, and tracing their connexion with the feelings and movements of the present day: but being dissuaded from this course by some of his friends, he determined nevertheless that his materials should not perish, and it is to this determination that we owe 'Ierne.' We cannot say that we are exceedingly grateful. Without a notion of what it may have been like, we fancy we should have preferred the historical sketch to the novel. In his 'Realities of Irish Life,' Mr. Trench showed that he could state a case in a plain and straightforward manner, and could relate an anecdote with clearness and point; in 'Ierne' he has proved that he is altogether incapable of writing a good novel, and that he has widely mistaken the bent of his abilities if he thinks that they incline in this direction. It is not without pain that we have to pronounce unequivocal condemnation on both the manner and the matter of this story,—that we have to stigmatize it as feeble in execution and design, and abounding in the veriest puerilities and absurdities of sensation literature.

The plot, so far as there can be said to be any, turns on the adventures of a "Saxon stranger," one Alexander Fitz-Norman, Earl of Killarney, who has come to Ireland, where he holds estates, to see and judge of the country for himself, and who is much surprised at what he sees. That he has good cause to be we shall perhaps discover hereafter; but in the mean time it is enough to say that in the course of his wanderings he falls in with the heroine, Ierne, that he also falls in love with her, and that they are happily married at the end. Ierne, it is well to state, is the most ancient name of Ireland, and she who bears that title in the book is well worthy of its romantic antiquity:—

"Her appearance was very singular, and she seemed to partake of qualities belonging both to Saxon and Celt. Her hair was auburn, or what might more correctly be termed chestnut, falling in thick folds from her head and reaching below her waist. It had always been allowed to hang in the wild beauty of nature, its own weight and luxuriance generally retaining it in its place."

While here is a description of her ordinary walking costume:—

"Her dress was of simple grey, which hung in light folds from her waist, reaching to an ankle of unusual symmetry and beauty. She wore a leathern girdle beautifully embroidered round her waist; a little short jacket; and a Swiss hat attached to her head by a red ribbon. In her girdle was placed a highly wrought dagger, and beside it a tiny revolver. . . . A few miniature cartridges were in her belt, and her equipment was completed by a silver whistle hanging by a chain of the same material, and a beautiful little rifle of the lightest and smallest size."

This formidable young lady, in appearance we should say, resembling most nearly the female bandit familiar to us on the transpontine stage—and, we must add, nowhere else,—is allowed to wander about the mountains of Kerry in the year 1856 unmolested and with-

out a keeper; and it is here that she meets the "Saxon stranger," who, we are not much surprised to hear, "as he suddenly came in view, . . . was startled as if he had seen an apparition." He plucks up courage, however, addresses her, and finally is brought home to Derreen, the residence of the O'Sulevans, to which family the lady belongs. Whilst here, he displays his prowess in more ways than one, overthrowing the best champion of the O'Gallivans, a rival family, in a faction fight, meeting O'Dempsey, a neighbouring squire and a crack shot, in a duel, and learning the national aspirations of Ireland from the lips of the fair Ierne. Nor is she far behind him in feats of skill and daring; it is to be expected that from long practice she should clamber up the mountains better than he; but she also shoots with her rifle a bird on the wing which he has missed with his double-barrelled fowling-piece, rows the whole party about in a boat, opportunely appears to bind up his wounds after the duel, and otherwise conducts herself in a manner worthy of—well, worthy at all events of her picturesque costume. Of such incidents as these is the tale made up; to merely chronicle the surprising adventures by sea and land that befall the Earl of Killarney and his new-found acquaintances, together or separately, and from which they emerge triumphant, would be to relate a series of impossible and therefore uninteresting events, which we might well expect to meet with in the pages of some tenth-rate periodical, but which are entirely beneath the dignity of a fiction written to instruct and entertain persons of intelligence. Scarcely one of the personages of the story ever leaves home without being placed face to face with storm, shipwreck, assassination, arrest, or some other impending or immediate disaster—and this in a book professedly written to describe the realities of life in the present day. The action of the plot is now and then interrupted, it is true, to make room for long conversations in which the author's views on the state of Ireland are more or less clearly set forth; but these are always inartistically introduced, and act merely as breathing-spaces before proceeding to still more startling events. The appearance of Ierne in the form of a "white spirit" in a remote district of Tipperary on the night that her lover is about to be shot, and her discomfiture of the intending murderers, is an incident of this kind, and does rather more than stagger our sense of realism. It is true we are given the account of her journey from Derreen to Thurles on a post-car for the occasion,—and this sounds like familiar language; but what about the bloody wound in her head at the appropriate time?—and the "then disappearing through the wall, as if by magic"? We are aware that there are such appliances as are known in theatrical parlance by the name of "practical doors," and doubtless "practical walls"; but unless one of these latter was erected for some distance along the lonely road in Tipperary, we must reject as a fable the reality of even an Irish young lady "disappearing through" it, though we certainly would not have put it beyond Miss Ierne's powers to have climbed over it, white sheet and all. But if we do not adopt, because unlikely, the theory of the "practical wall," we must confess ourselves at issue in a matter of faith

with the author of 'Realities of Irish Life,' and that on a point, and in a place, with which he ought no doubt to be familiar; but this we cannot help.

There are other descriptive scenes introduced into the story, and having no particular connexion with it—such as the Phoenix meeting, and the trial of Teague O'Hanlon. James Stephens is also brought upon the scene more than once, and is indeed instrumental in procuring the escape of Teague from the very dock itself of the Tralee Court House, where sentence for treason-felony is about to be pronounced on him. These, besides, as we have said, having no necessary connexion with the rest of the tale, are managed with much clumsiness; and we really cannot easily conceive how a gentleman of Mr. Trench's ability could deliberately have written such rubbish as the whole of this trial incident, including the cross-examination of the Earl of Killarney by Mr. B——. With every pretension to realism and nature, there is here scarcely anything but what is unreal, unnatural and absurd. Mr. Trench has published this fiction, doubtless, more as a means of conveying his opinions to the public than of challenging their admiration as a romance-writer; but when the form of fiction is once assumed, it is by the rules of fiction that the performance must be judged; and, judged by those rules, the present performance is almost totally, if not altogether, devoid of merit.

The weak point of Mr. Black's otherwise excellent novel is the want of ingenuity in its plot. There should at least be some probability in the framework of a story, however slight its texture. But Mr. Black requires us to believe that a young girl of high principle, passionately attached to a lover, who adores her with equal fervour, could have been induced by a weak-minded young man who had nothing whatever to recommend him except the hysterical violence with which he urged his suit, to swear to marry him; that she should have considered herself bound in conscience to keep this extorted oath; that finally, having gone through the ceremony of marriage, she should have been able, in defiance of all law and custom, to remain apart from the husband whom in all consistency she must have held herself equally bound to love, honour and obey. There is something improbable too in the melo-dramatic vengeance which the injured lover proposes to himself, when he is anticipated by the suicide of the miserable actor who has wronged him. If we allow the necessary grain of salt for these extravagancies, we certainly find much to reward us for the perusal of these volumes. The "monarch" himself is the least pleasant though not the least life-like portrait, the vulgar self-made man, imbued with that social conservatism which prompts such a man, if he has mounted to the top of the ladder, to kick it down behind him to prevent the rise of others. A charming contrast to him is shown in the ruined man of family, a baronet of the virtuous sort. Two characters which we all have known are still more vividly described. "Jims," the fierce Scotch radical, with the broadest views as to the appropriation of his neighbour's land, yet whose politics are a faith and not an atheism; who combines with a profound consciousness of the dignity of man, especially plebeian man as incarnate in his own proper

person, a willing acknowledgment that there must be somewhere a superior existence, and even some tenderness for the unfortunate and gentle born. Another and more commonplace type is Lord Cecil Sidmouth, the doctrinaire radical nobleman, whose sense of justice, limited to the present and the actual, is revolted at the spectacle of social inequality and hardship, who rushes into all sanitary and benevolent enterprises, who lectures women on their rights and workmen on their wrongs, whose profound distrust of the world and contempt for the past are agreeably leavened by an enthusiastic belief in himself. This gentleman, to whose really conscientious spirit our author does full justice, in a paroxysm of jealous apprehension betakes himself to the United States, where he joins a communistic brotherhood, which is well described. He is recovered to English society, and the heart of the young lady who adores him, at a moment when the Washoota Convention is getting into serious danger of collapse, by the hero Philip Drem, another admirable character. With the exception of the melo-dramatic episode we have mentioned, and a certain extreme susceptibility to female influence, which sits not ungracefully upon him, Philip is a fair specimen of a young English gentleman, unspoiled by luxury, manly, simple and sincere. The ladies of his love and all the feminine contingent are ably drawn; Mrs. Drem and Violet Kingscote being our especial favourites. There is much racy conversation in the book; Scotchmen and Irishmen are neither Teagues nor Sawneys, and many a ludicrous passage may win the reader to a smile. On the whole, we thank Mr. Black for a very capital novel.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Life and Letters of Hugh Miller. By Peter Bayne. 2 vols. (Strahan & Co.)

In his 'Schools and Schoolmasters' Hugh Miller gave an interesting account of his early life and of the difficulties which he encountered in his efforts to rise from the humble position in which he was born. In some of his other books too occur pleasant passages of autobiography, and in fact there was little need for a Life of him. We must do Mr. Bayne the justice to say that he has some faint idea of this, but he excuses himself by saying that biography differs from autobiography, and that although Goethe wrote 'Wahrheit und Dichtung,' Mr. Lewes's Life of the author of 'Faust' has been a successful book. Now, there is some difference between Goethe and Miller, and there is also some difference between Mr. Lewes and Mr. Peter Bayne. Besides, if Hugh Miller was in his day greatly overrated by many of his countrymen, and had an extremely good opinion of himself, he undoubtedly wrote very pleasantly, and this perhaps makes us the more disposed to object to the two bulky volumes and the clumsy English of Mr. Bayne. We would, indeed, warn our readers against this book, in which there is nothing but a few of Miller's letters that possesses the slightest interest. The work is disfigured by a marked spirit of provinciality, and a narrow-minded admiration of that sectarian theology which, unfortunately for himself, Hugh Miller was never able to get rid of, and which led him to waste his energies in the vain effort to reconcile the convictions of the geologist with the supposed necessities of his creed. The story of his suicide is a sad one, and, were it well told, would be most impressive, but Mr. Bayne is so bad a biographer that he almost succeeds in inspiring us with a feeling of aversion to the object of his awkward admiration.

Friendship's Garland. By Matthew Arnold. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

This book is a reprint of certain articles contri-

buted at various times to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. They hardly call for a detailed notice at our hands. They deal chiefly with the Philistinism of the daily newspapers and of the middle classes. The prevalent lack of culture is deplored, and the foreign policy of England is discussed in the way in which one would expect the author to discuss it. Although the fun is sometimes a little cumbrous, there is much in the book that is very amusing, and much also that is only too true. Still we cannot help thinking that Mr. Arnold wastes his powers somewhat in work of this sort; and now that he has killed and buried Arminius at Bougival, we trust we may look forward to some new poems or some more essays in criticism.

Pilgrimage to the Caaba and Charing Cross. By Hafiz Ahmed Hassan. (Allen & Co.)

This little diary of a journey from India to Mecca, and from Mecca to London, is full of interest, and would be valuable could we be certain that it had not been touched by European hands. The writer is in the service of the Nawab of Tonk, and the Tonk grievance comes up in the appendix, but not in the body of the work, which contains some excellent reflections on English manners and customs from the Eastern point of view. He prefers Oriental to European beauty, and is disgusted at low dresses.

Analysis of the Laws that affect the Position of British Residents in Russia since the Passing of the Naturalization Acts of 1870. By T. Michell. (St. Petersburg, Watkins.)

EXCELLENTLY conceived and worked out, and possessing a good index, this pamphlet is indispensable to English residents in Russia, to persons about to go there as traders or governesses, and useful to lawyers who may have to deal in England with the complexities of the "conflict of laws."

The City of London Directory, 1871. (Collingridge.)

CONSIDERING how bulky the 'London Directory' is, we have often thought it would be well if the commercial part of it could be obtained separately; but this new enterprise labours under the defect of being confined to the City, the limits of which commerce has long ceased to regard. This makes the book one of little value. The map, however, is good.

WE have on our table *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, East Indies, China and Japan, 1617-1621*, edited by W. N. Sainsbury (Longmans).—*A Souvenir of the War of 1870-1*, with Views of Strasbourg, Sedan and Metz, by W. Simpson; an Introduction by Dr. Doran, and a History of the War by H. Holl (MacLure, Macdonald & Macgregor).—*Diamonds and Gold; the Three Main Routes to the South African Ophir*, by W. B. L. (Day).—*The Odes of Horace*, Book I, translated into English Verse by M. C. (Edinburgh, Nimmo).—*A B C of Fox-hunting*, by Sir J. D. Paul, Bart. (Mitchell).—*The Snow-Wreath*, by D. Herbison (Belfast, Archer).—*Report of His Grace the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos on his Journey to England* (Cartwright).—*A Life's Labours in South Africa, the Story of the Life-Work of Robert Moffat* (Snaw).—*Ancient Hymns from the Roman Breviary*, by R. Mant, D.D. (Rivingtons).—*The Oldest Gospel* (Williams & Norgate).—*Self-Renunciation*, with an Introduction by the Rev. T. T. Carter, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*Granny's Chapters on Scriptural Subjects*, by Lady Mary Ross, "From the Death of Ahab to the Time of Herod the Great" (Bush). Among New Editions we have *The Seven Periods of English Architecture Defined and Illustrated*, by E. Sharpe, M.A. (Spon).—*General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom, and Manual of Comparative Anatomy*, by T. R. Jones (Van Voorst).—*Essays Selected from Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews*, by T. H. Huxley, LL.D. (Macmillan).—*Venetia*, by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli (Longmans).—*David Elginbrod*, by G. Macdonald, LL.D. (Hurst & Blackett).—*Nouveaux Dialogues Familiers et Progressifs, Français-Anglais*, par Richard et Quétin (Hachette). Also the following Pamphlets: *The British Army and What should be Done*

(Mitchell).—*The Military Forces of Great Britain*, by Major-Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B. (Mitchell).—*A Reformed Army for Home and Foreign Service*, by R. Trimble (Whittaker).—*The Reorganization of our Military Forces*, by Capt. J. C. R. Colomb (Stanford).—*After the Fight at Dame Europa's School*, by E. R. O. (Stock).—*The Track of the War around Metz, and the Fund for the Non-combatant Sufferers*, by J. Bellows (Trübner).—*The Trial and Sentence of the Author of 'The Fight in Dame Europa's School'* (Smart & Allen).—*John's Flag in Dame Europa's School* (Simpkin).—*John Bull's Dream, and What Caused It* (Stevenson).—*The French Case Truly Stated*, by A. G. Stapleton (Stanford).—*One Englishman's Testimony at the Present Crisis*, by Major-Gen. W. F. Marriott (Clowes).—*Remarks on the Orthography of Indian Geographical Names*, by the Rev. J. Barton, M.A. (Stanford).—*On the Great Pyramid of Gizeh*, by A. F. D. Wackerbarth (Southampton, Gutch & Cox).—*The New Forest*, by H. T. J. Jenkinson, M.A. (Ridgway).—*The Relief of Street Traffic*, by P. W. Barlow (Spon).—*The Cumulative Method of Voting* (Simpkin).—*Letters of Mr. Frank Noel respecting the Murder by Brigands of the Captives of Marathon and his Prosecution by the Greek Government* (Williams & Norgate).—*Guilds Desirable for Art and Artisans*, by S. Fry (Masters).—*How we Learnt to Speak French*, by Oliver Sherlock (Trübner).—*Napoleon's Christening Cake*, by B. Bradey (Dublin, Parkes).—*Milton's Lament*, by I. E. N. R. I. (Belfast).—*My Sunday Friend Stories*, Nos. 10 to 13 (Simpkin).—*and Hellenica Sacra; Scripture as Divested of Jewish Incrustation*, Introductory Essay, by A. Vance (Moffat).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

A Kempis's Imitation of Christ, new edit., 32mo. 1/ cl. limp. Basset's Christ in Eternity and Time, Four Sermons, 12mo. 2/6. Bennett's Wisdom of the King: or, Studies in Ecclesiastes, 5/6. Doudney's "Yet": a Selection of Texts, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. Exposition of the Apocalypse, by Author of 'Diatessaron', 2/6. Frame's Original Sin: an Essay on the Fall, new edit., cr. 8vo. 3/6. Grant's Christian Baptism Explained, 18mo. 1/6 cl. Green's The Written Word, 12mo. 1/6 cl. Howell's Pocket Series, Vol. VI.: 'What Jesus Said,' 32mo. 1/6. Plumer's Commentary on Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 8vo. 14/ Wordsworth's (C.) The Maccabees and the Church, 12mo. 2/6.

Music.

Auber's Fra Diavolo (Boosey's Royal Opera), royal 8vo. 2/6. Bellini's Norma, ed. by Macfarren, royal 8vo. 2/6 swd.

Poetry.

Bickersteth's (E. H.) The Two Brothers, and other Poems, 6/ Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever, new edit. 12mo. 6/ Coverdale's (R. R.) Poems, 2/6 cl. Longfellow's Poets and Poetry of Europe, new edit. royal 8vo. 28/ Rhymes from Cornwall, by A. of 'Vale of Lanherne', 12mo. 6/6. Songs of Scotland, Chronologically Arranged, with Notes, &c., 5/ Wanderings (The) of Aletes, and other Poems, by Matthew of Gower, 12mo. 3/6.

History.

Earle's English Premiers, from Sir R. Walpole to Sir E. Peel, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl. Reminiscences of America in 1869, new edit. 12mo. 7/6 cl. Renan's (E.) Constitutional Monarchy in France, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Geography.

Wye's (Sir T.) Impressions of Greece, 8vo. 15/ cl.

Philology.

Cicero's Orations for Cluentius, trans. by Green, cr. 8vo. 3/ swd. Eschylus, Prometheus Vincit, trans. by Perkins, cr. 8vo. 2/ Virgil's Fourth Georgic, trans. by Mellington, new edit. 4/6 cl.

Science.

Boucher's Key to Mensuration, 12mo. 1/ cl. Daman's Fractions, cr. 8vo. 1/3 cl. Darwin's Descent of Man, &c., 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 24/ cl. Dobell's Progress of Practical and Scientific Medicine, Vol. II., 18/ Fleming's Animal Plagues: their History, Nature, &c., 15/ cl. Overman's Treatise on Metallurgy, new edit. 8vo. 40/ cl.

General Literature.

Anteros: a Novel, by Author of 'Guy Livingstone', 3 vols. 31/6. Arlot's Guide for Coach-Painters, trans. by Fresquet, cr. 8vo. 6/ Armata's Horseowner's and Stableman's Companion, n. ed. 5/ Austen's Novels and Tales, 5 vols. in Box. 12mo. 10/ cl. Bell's Standard Elocutionist, new edit. 12mo. 3/6 hf.-bd. Chambers's Miscellany, new edit., Vol. XIV., 12mo. 1/ bds. Collins's (W.) Woman in White, new edit. 12mo. 2/ bds. Gordon's The Emigrant Barque, &c., 12mo. 3/6 cl. Kirtan's Temperance Handbook, 12mo. 5/ cl. One Thousand Temperance Anecdotes, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Logan's (A. S.) Literary Relics, 12mo. 3/6 cl. Mamma's Return, and other Tales, Illustrated, 1/ limp bds. Marryat's (F.) Her Lord and Master, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl. Scott's Waverley Novels, Centenary Edition: Vol. XV., 'Feveril of the Peak,' cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Vincent's (Sir F.) The Carlyls: a Novel, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl. Who is Responsible for the War? by Scrutator, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

LET us make a league—a league, my brothers,
 Though what can we hope for in this crusade,
 We but the offspring of mortal mothers,
 Against us Omnipotent Arms arrayed!

Can we cope in fight? Their hosts are as sand;
 Defy them in siege? They're nation on nation;
 If our guns could their iron hail withstand,
 Famine carries the fortification.

Can we strive with ball and with sword 'gainst breasts
 That turn the ground edge and laugh at the flash?
 Can mortal masonry bear the tests
 Of cloud-bolts that rive and thunders that crash?

Can the swimmer challenge the cataract,
 Or the desert pilgrim scoff at thirst?
 Is there scope for mortal valour to act
 When mortal doom is decreed from the first?

Invulnerable and invisible,
 Can we, naked and seen, against you cope?
 Shoot your safe arrows: 'twere risible
 If from the first we had cherished hope.

Gallants, strike at the pinioned arm;
 From the battue pluck and wear a feather;
 Is there a woman your trophy can charm?
 For ourselves, we live and die together.

WESTLAND MARSTON.

'MODERN MEN OF LETTERS.'

February 28, 1871.

WILL you permit me to state publicly in your columns that the Belgian Minister, M. Van de Weyer, to whom my book was dedicated, had not read one line of it before it was published, and was wholly ignorant of the nature of its contents. This will be but an act of justice to the gentleman whose name, in some reviews and newspaper articles, was mentioned most unnecessarily, as I think, in connexion with that of which he was wholly ignorant.

J. HAIN FRISWELL.

CHAOTIC EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL CHAOS.

(First Letter.)

MON cher Monsieur,—The invasion of France by the Vandals has driven me into your pious and foggy country, the language of which I had some slight idea of previously, but of the customs, manners, and social arrangements of which I had only a very imperfect notion, borrowed chiefly from sketches of Englishmen which one occasionally meets upon the French stage, in the French satirical journals, and in a few romances written by people the sources of whose acquaintance with England were not very easily traceable. Of course my notions were also partly borrowed from those holiday-making countrymen and countrywomen of yours whom I had the pleasure of meeting on their continental trips. Thus, as you will easily understand, my information concerning England could not have been either very precise or exhaustive. It has begun to improve, however, since what the King of Prussia calls the "gracious will of God" has thrown France into the present abyss of suffering and misery, and thrown me into London. Being for many years engaged in educational pursuits, the first thing which attracted my attention here was, of course, the state of education in the country I had to live in—especially of ladies' education, and as compared with that of my own country. Now, I am sorry to avow that if there reigns in France a chaotic education, there reigns in England a perfect educational chaos.

I have always thought that education means simply training for life, and that training of an animal as well as of a human being means to make the object trained better fit for the purpose in view. Yet I see that neither in France nor in England are women educated to be fit for life; though on the side of the French there is still a slight advantage. French women are so educated that they frequently make life unbearable to other people; while in England women make it unbearable both to other people and themselves. A French woman very often goes on quite unsupported through her earthly career in an apparently very comfortable way. In England, on the other hand,

such a thing is seldom to be seen, notwithstanding your constant deliberations about women's work and women's rights. If an Englishwoman has no fortune of her own, and does not get married, she has only two ways open to her, of which the one leads to teaching at sixpence an hour, and the other to bar-maidism or shop-girlism. Considering the present peculiar condition in which they are placed, and my utter want of knowledge of them, I shall not speak of the two latter branches of public life. I have therefore only to speak of the teaching at sixpence an hour, which I must say I consider as one of the most peculiar features of English life. Education and teaching being still almost everywhere taken as synonymous words, a sixpence-an-hour lady is entrusted with almost the whole care of the young representatives of the rising generation, to whom she is to impart wholesome principles of life and a sound English education. As she, however, did not herself manage to get sufficiently trained for life to be able to get more than sixpence an hour, she is, practically, commissioned to inculcate the very same principles which spoiled her life, into the heads and souls of her young pupils. The result is obvious—ignorance and ill adaptation to the requirements of life, and all that is generally classed in unceremonious language under the term stupidity, are perpetuated for ever.

Knowing in what way English people interpret anything they read about England written by a foreigner, I beg leave to say: In the first place, that I do not speak here at all about the small number of really well educated Englishmen and Englishwomen; for they constitute but a limited exception, and, as is everything that is really good in England, deserve perfect admiration of every one. In the second place, that when I say that the average English education is conducive only to stupidity and wretchedness, I do not say that the French is very much better. The only thing I do assert is, that life consisting as it does of various and numerous departments, there are at least some which are tolerably cultivated in France, and, as far as I know, none which are tolerably cultivated in England. Hence it happens that Frenchwomen, as a rule, make life unbearable to other people, Englishwomen make it unbearable both to other people and to themselves.

It will be easy to show that, comparatively speaking, there is a much larger number of what is called "business women" in France than in England. Putting aside factory-girls and servant-girls, the number of whom must be proportionately equal in both countries, statistics would show a considerable balance on the side of France with regard to women who earn their livings by the most various occupations, and often support whole families. If there were any need, I could give you the names of many well-known and large French firms which failed under the management of the husband and were rescued by the subsequent efforts of the wife. In almost every shop or business-place you call at, in large as well as small towns of France, you find the mistress of the house actively engaged in the transactions, and soon discover that she is a much more clever dealer than the master himself. In England it is just the reverse. If you go into a shop and see the wife of the proprietor in it, it is only to hear—"My husband has just gone out, and I cannot give you any answer." True that this may be to a great extent the result of the general social and family arrangements of England, but then I have not to inquire here into the reason of the fact, but simply to state the fact itself.

What is to be seen in public life is repeated in family life. If you are invited to dine in a French family, you say you are going to dine at Madame So-and-so's, and you are almost always sure to dine well; in England, you are going to Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so's, and you are sure to dine badly, unless the husband has taken care of the dinner by hiring a French cook for that particular day, as the culinary knowledge of the lady seldom goes beyond a chop, a rump-steak, or a boiled leg of mutton. Some five or six weeks ago, I saw a rather hot controversy in your papers with reference to the

cooking question, raised by a countrywoman of mine, who had been bold enough to write to the *Times* a letter on the subject of bad cooking in England, and all the newspapers began to make a philosophical inquiry into this unpleasant state of things. A first-class weekly paper, I remember, printed two columns to demonstrate that the mischief arises consequently upon the spread of civilization in England, and that the more the ladies and their servants read, the less they are able to talk with and understand one another, so that "the depth of the chasm between the classes seems every day and with every step of culture only to increase."

If this statement be true, I should think the first thing to be done is to stop the spread of culture altogether; for it is much better that people should eat well and understand one another well without culture, than that, having culture, they should be unable to do either the one or the other. Besides this, the eating question is the most important for the whole living world; and if English people had eaten a less dull and uniform kind of food, they would certainly have seen a considerable improvement in many departments of their life, especially in those which are connected with intellectual subjects. Now in France the art of cooking is so thoroughly spread amongst the women, that any impartial traveller may have noticed that he could dine at the house of the humblest French family better than at many an English dinner-party. One may go all over the world and be perfectly sure that if he meets a French servant abroad, he will see her doing all sorts of work in a more skilful manner than the aboriginal inhabitants could; while concerning English servants, all I have seen them do properly is to wash the children and take them for a walk; and at an emigration meeting held at the Architectural Rooms last year, when I paid a short visit to London, I heard a very learned lady state that all the women sent out by a powerful Association she had been connected with were found to be perfectly useless in Canada, for they did not even know how to make butter or to milk a cow. True, the Frenchwoman will often refuse to do what she can do so well, because she prefers enjoying herself to doing her duty or giving satisfaction to other people; but it is just as true that an Englishwoman, even if she exert herself, and is full of that feeling of self-abnegation so frequently to be met with in your women, is often thoroughly unable to render any sort of service to any one.

In matters of dress, in matters of general household arrangements, in matters of artistic and literary amusement,—everywhere the same fact is to be traced; everywhere a Frenchwoman will be more elegant, more witty, and will gain the highest possible degree of enjoyment for herself. While the English, spending just as much money, if not more, will prove tasteless, dull, and very often unable to get anything but martyrdom out of what should be a pleasure. Look at the theatres, for instance. In France, people go to the theatre to enjoy themselves; they study there politics, music, poetry, love—drinking as it were from the very essence of life. You will see, therefore, that they hardly ever make a show of the theatre. All they would do would be to make themselves a little bit decent, if their usual occupation is such as to forbid elegance at home. While in England the most humble governess or shop-girl, as well as the proudest representative of nobility, goes to see a burlesque (of which the chief elements are a little coloured fire, more or less of fancy scenery, and some people kicking one another about the stage for three or four successive hours), with her hair dressed like a Tower of Babel, so that she dare not move her head for fear, and baring her shoulders and arms without the least consideration whether she is thus making a pleasant exhibition to other people, or doing a wholesome thing for herself.

Underneath all these facts, mon cher Monsieur, lie the same elementary principles. In the kind-hearted grandmother,—who cares not so much about the question whether this or that food is beneficial to the children, but exerts her best efforts to fill them with some pudding that will "stick to

their ribs,"—as well as in the young lady who does not understand that an intellectual enjoyment can never be taken with advantage unless the body feels itself comfortable, and who goes, therefore, to listen to a concert or to see a drama so gripped in a corset as not to be able to respire, and with naked shoulders exposed to the wintry drafts of a badly-constructed theatre,—in one word, in everything by which your women differ so much from those of the rest of the world, you see only the fruits of those seeds which your educational notions have planted in this country. They are very numerous and various in their bearings, and it would be utterly impossible to analyze the whole of them; but the most important ones can be easily traced in a certain portion of your literature especially intended for the family circle, and in those few principles which regulate your family life, and which are considered to be undoubted truths. If you will allow me, I will call your attention to both of these in my next letter.—In the mean time I remain, mon cher Monsieur, yours most obediently,
CÉLESTINE LAVERTU.

THE PARIS BOOKSELLERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following letter has just been received by Mr. Longman:—

"Paris, 15 Février, 1871.

"MONSIEUR,—Le Conseil d'Administration du Cercle de la Librairie me charge de vous accuser réception de la lettre par laquelle vous voulez bien informer son Président que les Libraires de Londres, désireux de venir en aide à leurs confrères malheureux de Paris, ainsi qu'aux commis libraires chargés de famille et aux veuves et enfants de ceux qui ont succombé dans la guerre, expédient, à l'adresse de MM. Hachette & Co, plusieurs tonnes d'aliments recueillies par eux au moyen de souscriptions. Ce témoignage de sympathie, cet allègement à des privations noblement supportées nous ont été bien précieux, et au nom de confrères ruinés par cinq mois de siège, au nom de co-opérateurs cruellement éprouvés, nous acceptons votre envoi, et remercions le Comité qui s'est spontanément établi pour soulager des infortunes imméritées. La guerre, une guerre entreprise contre ses vœux, a été pour notre pays fertile en désastres. Puisse le temps en effacer promptement la trace ! Ce qui ne s'effacera pas de notre mémoire, c'est le souvenir de l'empressement avec lequel les Libraires anglais, sous l'impulsion d'un sentiment de solidarité professionnelle, sont venus au secours de la Librairie française en détresse. Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, avec l'expression de notre gratitude, l'assurance de nos souhaits confraternels. Au nom du Conseil d'Administration,

"CHARLES NOBLE, Secrétaire."

THE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

PART V.

In our last article we treated of the duties of the different branches of the combatant staff, and the best method of training staff-officers. We propose in this article to consider the relations between regiments and the staff. These relations, it has long been acknowledged, are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Commanding and other officers complain and grumble if a regimental officer is taken for the staff, because with the regiment there is, in consequence, more duty to be done and less leave to be obtained. Sometimes these complaints are unheeded, and then the grumbling increases and lasts; sometimes the complaint is attended to, and a valuable staff-officer is deprived of the due reward of his proficiency in the military art; in fact, there is a perpetual antagonism between regiments and the staff, and one or the other is constantly suffering. The objections made by commanding officers are generally ostensibly based upon injury to the regiment by its being left without its due complement of officers. The objections by the other officers are founded on the injustice of forcing regimental officers to divide among them the duties of the absent staff-officer, and of diminishing their leave in consequence. Their complaints are, moreover, often strongly supported by the com-

manding officer. As regards the first set of objections, namely, those of the commanding officer, they are, in our opinion, just and reasonable. If a certain number of officers are supposed to be required by a company in order to render it thoroughly efficient, it is evident that, by the transfer of one of them to the staff, you feed the latter at the expense of the company.

The second set of objections, though specious, are not, in our opinion, founded on reason. As long as an officer is not worked to such an extent that his health is injured or that he has no reasonable amount of relaxation, we consider that he has no right to grumble at the amount of duty which he is called upon to perform. He contracts to give his whole time to military service; and Capt. A is not justified in thinking himself hardly used because he is called upon to sit on a court-martial, say once a month, oftener than usual, on account of Capt. B's employment on the staff. Again, we do not consider that the regimental officer is justified in considering that he has a vested right to a certain amount of leave, or that he has fair grounds of complaint if, through the appointment of one of his comrades to the staff, his customary—say ten weeks—leave is reduced to eight weeks. Provided a regimental officer gets a reasonable amount of leave, he is not entitled to feel aggrieved because one year that leave is a little longer, and another a little shorter. Yet the contrary opinion is almost universal, and is encouraged by commanding officers. The origin of this groundless idea is to be sought in the fact that the army has hitherto been recognized but by few as a serious profession. It is time that this notion should be dispelled. The official objection of the commanding officer, however, merits attention; for it is clearly unwise to form one branch of the service at the expense of the efficiency of another. Thoughtful military reformers have proposed to apply a remedy to the evil by the institution of a staff corps. The remedy is, however, almost, if not quite, as bad as the disease. The French have tried a staff corps, and the Prussians have maintained a connexion between the staff and regiments. The history of the present war informs us that nothing could be worse than the French, nothing better than the Prussian staff. The arguments against a staff corps are very strong; and even had not the experience of the present war come to their support, we should still have deemed them practically sufficient to decide the question.

If you have a special staff corps its members are apt to become mere theorists and office-men: they have no opportunities of practically acquainting themselves with the working of any changes in the military system of the country or the art of war; they lose all sympathy with regimental officers and men, and become in time ignorant or careless about their requirements, feelings, and ways. It is probably from an appreciation of the above facts that the Prussians have kept up a constant flow of officers from regiments and the staff, and back again from the staff to regiments: thus both benefit. From the above considerations and facts it may, we think, be considered as established that it is not desirable to form a special staff corps. At the same time it is evident that our present system does not work well. The following modification of the existing system would, we think, be found both practical and practicable. It has been adopted with success as regards district inspectors of musketry, field-officers on the general staff, and professors at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. There can be no reason why it should not be extended to every portion of the staff. We allude to what is termed "seconding," which means that an officer on receiving certain appointments is borne on the rolls of his regiment as a supernumerary as long as he holds the appointment, the vacancy thus created being filled up. The promotion of the seconded officer goes on all the same, and on the expiration of his tenure of office he returns to his regiment; the excess over the establishment being left to be absorbed on the first opportunity. We see no reason why this system should not be adopted in its entirety, with one

exception. A captain or lieutenant on the staff should, if his regiment be in India, China, or the West Indies, be compelled to rejoin as soon as he becomes senior of his grade: otherwise, it might frequently happen that he profited by the death of an officer in action or during an epidemic without sharing the danger with his comrades. We know a case of a seconded officer, employed as a military professor, who remained in England for seven years while his regiment was in India. A part of that time also was spent by his regiment in the field. During a large portion of his absence he was senior of his grade, and a few weeks ago he obtained his promotion without purchase, through the unattached promotion or retirement on full pay, we forget which, of one of the senior officers. It is not to be wondered at that much soreness existed in the regiment on this point. Another change in the carrying out of the existing system, we would submit, is demanded in the interests of the service. It has become a common saying in the army, "Once on the staff, always on the staff." At present officers go on for years holding one appointment after the other. The regulations prescribe that appointments shall only be held for five years, but the spirit of the order is constantly evaded by the simple process of transfer. An officer, for example, is a brigade-major at Aldershot for five years; at the end of that time his appointment must be surrendered; but if the authorities wish to do him a good turn they re-appoint him for another five years to a fresh post—say one in the Quartermaster General's department at the Cape. In fact, a sort of official "push-in-the-corner" takes place. Now we maintain that a staff-officer deteriorates as to general usefulness if kept away for many years from regimental life and experiences. We therefore suggest, that every officer under the rank of full colonel should, after holding a staff appointment for five years, be compelled to do at least twelve months' actual duty with his regiment before being again appointed to the staff.

It is not sufficient to have good staff-officers unless they are thoroughly acquainted with the office they would hold, and the troops they would work with, on active service. The same remark applies with equal, if not greater, force to general officers, who ought to know and be known by the force he would command on service. It is also very desirable that when it is decided to send an army into the field, whether abroad or at home, there should be no delay and difficulty about appointments. We are of opinion, therefore, for the above and many other reasons, which we need not here mention, that the British army should be divided into corps d'armée, divisions, and brigades, ready in every respect to take the field at a moment's notice, either in part or as a whole. The Generals and staff-officers, whether combatant, administrative or medical, should in time of peace serve with the strategical units they would accompany in time of war. The stores, field equipment, ammunition, &c., should be held in readiness at the arsenal of the corps d'armée or division; and military train and other subsidiary corps should be attached to the corps d'armée or division with which they would proceed on service. Say that in Ireland there was one corps d'armée of four divisions, and in England two corps d'armée of four divisions each: it should be arranged in what order the different divisions and corps should proceed on active service, and no regiment or battery should be transferred from one corps to another oftener than once in three years. Supposing, for the sake of illustration, that it was determined on Saturday to send a division to Greece; and the first division of the Irish corps d'armée is the first on the list: all that would be necessary would be to telegraph to the commander of the corps, "The first division, completed to full war strength, and accompanied by Ninth Lancers, will embark at Cork on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday week; shipping will be ready by this day week." The Minister of War would then have nothing further to do than to send the requisite amount of tonnage to Cork, and despatch a commissariat

officer to Greece. The commander of the corps and of the service division would do all the rest, filling up the regiments from the reserves, arranging about the shipment of due supplies of ammunition and stores, &c. If a whole corps were required the process would be the same.

When a whole corps or a portion of it embarked the militia should be called out, and, if necessary, some regular regiments transferred from other corps to the vacant district, and a fresh set of general and staff officers immediately sent over. Under the present system, if it were required to send a division into the field at ten days' notice, every department and office would be turned upside-down, much time would be lost, great expense incurred, the whole affair would be badly managed, and half the things required would be forgotten. Further, Generals, staff and troops would be all strangers to each other—in short, there would be no homogeneity.

THE LONDON SCHOOL-BOARD.

THE discussion upon what is called "the religious difficulty" still continues, and on Wednesday last waxed very warm. A motion to the effect that the Bible should be read without note or comment was thrown out by forty-one votes to three; and it is now more probable than ever that the original motion of Mr. W. H. Smith will be carried, and that religious instruction will be given, upon the distinct understanding that no attempts are to be made at proselytizing. That the Bible should be read without note or comment is indeed a compromise between a purely secular system such as that proposed by Mr. Clarke, and a system of religious teaching. But as a compromise it must be pronounced a failure. To read the Bible without explaining it is to invite children to read it without thinking about it, and to place upon the freedom of the teacher "a very offensive restriction."

Mrs. Anderson practically closed the debate with a long and vigorous speech, in which she expressed her conviction that "sectarianism" is not so rampant a thing as it is described to be, and that it is sufficiently guarded against by the tender years of the children and the common sense of the teachers. Thus, then, all that is at present settled is, that the Board will not adopt either a purely secular scheme, or a system of mere Bible-reading. But it is clear that all that now remains for it is either to adopt Mr. Smith's motion, or one to the same effect in slightly different words; and the debate is hardly likely to waste more than another meeting before it arrives at its virtually foregone conclusion. It is only to be hoped that when the talking is all over, and the work has commenced, it will be found that Bible-teaching does not—as it need not—imply proselytizing. There is little objectionable in Mr. Smith's motion, if it is to be observed not only in its letter but in its spirit.

Literary Gossip.

MR. ARTHUR HELPS has collected and revised his 'Conversations on War and General Culture,' for immediate publication.

WE understand that Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish a 'Narrative of the Red River Expedition,' by Capt. Hayshe, who accompanied the expedition in the capacity of private secretary to the commander, Col. Sir Garnet Wolsley.

THE literature of the war will be voluminous, and let us hope that much of it may have a title to permanent interest. Among volumes forthcoming are 'A Journal of the Siege of Paris,' by the Hon. O. Bingham, and 'Lucie's Diary of the Siege of Strasbourg,' by a Young Lady of Alsace.

HOLME LEE and Hamilton Aidé have each a novel in the press.

MR. W. MICHAEL ROSSETTI has just finished his detailed comparison of Chaucer's 'Troilus'

with Boccaccio's 'Filostrato,' for the Chaucer Society. He has translated all the lines translated or condensed by Chaucer from the Italian, and has abstracted the lines that Chaucer did not use. The result is, that, out of the 8,246 lines in the 'Troilus,' Chaucer adapted 2,583 into his 'Troilus,' condensing these from 2,730 lines of the 'Filostrato.' Therefore less than a third of the 'Troilus' is taken from Boccaccio. Mr. Rossetti's treatise will be printed this year for the Chaucer Society, and issued in January next.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, to be held on Monday, the 13th, or Tuesday, the 14th, several curious examples will be exhibited of the absurdities to which the present regulations of the Post Office in regard to the parcel-post give rise. The authorities would do well to study some elementary treatise on Logic. They have obviously tried to define what is a sample without considering the difficulties of definition.

MR. R. FURLEY, of Ashford, Kent, has just ready a book on the Weald of Kent, which will fix its boundary, and contain some good maps showing how far the old forest extended.

SOME rare books and manuscripts from the library of a collector have recently been sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The following are selected:—Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 3 vols., 15s.; Gregson's Fragments, 8s.; Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 13l. 7s. 6d.; the Decameron, 12l. 10s.; Horæ Divæ Virginis Mariæ, printed upon vellum, 1510, 10l. 5s.; Peignot, Œuvres Bibliographiques, 12l. 10s.; Prymer of Salysbury Use, 1532, 31l.; Processionale ad Usum Sarum, 1555, 40l.; Psalterium Davidis, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XIII., 27l.; Virgili Opera, MS. of the fifteenth century, 66l.; Missale ad Usum Sarum, 1555, 72l.; Nichols's Leicester, 4 vols. in 8, half-bound, 125l.

DR. F. H. STRATMANN has a large portion of the new edition of his Dictionary of Old English from 1200 to 1400 A.D. ready for the press.

WE have received letters from Miss Manning and Mr. Hall, complaining of an Advertisement in which the title of "the author of 'Mary Powell'" is assumed by Kay Spen, the writer of a novel called 'The Green-Eyed Monster.' Messrs. Smith & Elder, the publishers of the novel, inform us that the Advertisement was a mistake, and express their regret at this invasion of Miss Manning's well-known *nom de plume*.

THE Early English Text Society's seventh Report has been issued this week. It shows the Society to have 580 subscribers to its original series, and 240 to its extra series, and contains a very tempting list of books in progress, ranging from the ninth century to the seventeenth; but the committee complain of want of funds, and the number of members in arrear. They say they could well spend 1,000l. a year on each series. The Society deserves more support than it has obtained.

MR. ROBERT H. MAIR, the editor of 'Dibbitt's Peerage, Baronetage, and House of Commons,' is, we understand, engaged in the preparation of a work to be entitled 'The School-Boards; our Educational Parliaments,' in which will appear brief biographical sketches of the members of the new school-boards.

MANUSCRIPTS of Chaucer's Minor Poems, are so scarce that we are glad to find that Mr. Bond has secured a fresh MS. of Chaucer's 'Legende of Good Women' for the British Museum, although it is unluckily not complete. Its date is about 1450-60.

THE *Sun*, after a flickering existence in latter years, ceased to appear on Saturday last. It was started in 1792, and Pitt occasionally showed his hand in its columns. The *Morning Post*, dating from 1772, and the *Times*, from 1788, and the *Public Ledger*, are now the only daily newspapers in London whose careers began before the current century.

MR. E. BROCK's re-edition of the fine alliterative poem of 'Morte Arthure' is nearly ready for the Early English Text Society.

M. BATAILLARD, a French scholar who has for many years been collecting material for a work on the Gipsies, is now in London. As he is anxious to make the chapter about the Gipsies of Great Britain as complete as possible, he will be much obliged to any one who will forward any authentic information about them to him at 60, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

THE first issue of the Chaucer Society's books has been made this week; the texts for the second issue, Part I. of Chaucer's Minor Poems, &c., are in the press.

M. MICHELET's fervid disquisition, 'France before Europe,' is about to appear in an English version, by Isa Blagden.

OUR Boston Correspondent writes: "A substantial and important addition to our literature is soon to be made, in Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's 'Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art,' with descriptive illustrations, published by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton. The object is to explain briefly the subjects which have been perpetuated in the highest Art. Mrs. Clement speaks of symbolism in Art, and passes to the subject of 'Legends and Stories Illustrated in Art,' which are briefly told in the accompanying plates of the works of art themselves. 'Legends of Place and Ancient Myths, illustrated by Art' comprise the remaining chapters. It is a new field, and it is surprising that it has not been occupied before."

LACROIX, the French publisher, has had the happy idea of producing a history of current events in France and other countries from the 1st of September 1870, to the end of January in the present year, under the title of the 'Journal des Deux Mondes'; the work is to consist of twelve parts, of which two have appeared.

SIGNOR FRANCESCO TRINCHERA read a short time ago, at a meeting of the Royal Society of Naples, a memoir of 'The Life and Works of Count Luigi Cibrario,' whose death recently took place. Amongst the different works of Count Cibrario the most esteemed are 'Political Economy in the Middle Ages,' printed in 1839; a work on 'Slavery and Serfdom,' in three volumes, published in 1868; and the historical work, entitled 'Origin and Progress of the Institutions of the Monarchy of Savoy, and Constitution of the Kingdom of Italy.'

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE OTTINO, editor of the *Bibliografia Italiana*, and Signor Salvatore Landi, director of the *Arte della Stampa*, have

issued the programme of a festival to be held in Florence, to celebrate the memory of Bernardo Cennini, who, in 1471, introduced printing into Florence.

PROF. HALDEMAN, of Columbia College, U.S., has just issued a new and revised edition of his excellent 'Affixes in their Origin and Application, exhibiting the Etymologic Structure of English Words.' It is the most thorough book on its subject.

'A CONCORDANCE TO THE POEMS AND SONNETS OF SHAKESPEARE,' compiled by Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, is announced from Philadelphia.

AN Indian vernacular paper, called the *Budh Akbur*, has been giving its readers lithographic copies of pictures of scenes from the war which have appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. These copies are made by native artists in Lucknow.

M. POLONSKI has collected, under the title of 'Snopi,' i. e. "Sheaves," some scattered tales and verses, the longest being 'The Confessions of Serge Tchaligne,'—a story of the first quarter of the present century, giving a good idea of life in St. Petersburg at that time, and introducing an animated description of the great inundation.

The last bibliographical list in *Trübner's Literary Record* is that of Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic Literature, printed in Oude and the Punjab. It includes many poems, impressions of the Koran, and modern scientific works with woodcuts. There is a Polite Letter Writer in Persian for those who still indulge in this branch of literary compliment and luxury. A notable work is a 'Corpus Diplomaticum,' or Collection of Treaties, in Hindustani, in expensive folios, which have now reached seven in number. Alongside of works on modern medicine are reproductions of ancient manuals of charlatanism, showing that the medical colleges have not yet leavened the mass.

The general public will hear with a little surprise that among text-books for philosophy in the grammar schools of South America are the doctrines of Bentham. A debate in the legislature of the State of Boyaca—a State not to be found in Herodotus or Horace, and therefore unfindable by lads in our grammar schools—has put us in mind of this fact. It came out incidentally in reference to some other text-book. Now, who was Bentham? was he the author of a cookery-book or a spelling-book? many an English man or woman may say; and so Jeremy Bentham is better known to the half-Indian schoolboys of the southern hemisphere than to men in his own land. It need hardly be said that the school-book of boys becomes the text-book of legislators in many a senate and house of assembly in the commonwealths of the western world, larger and more numerous even than the many of Ancient Greece.

SCIENCE

The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex. By Charles Darwin, M.A. 2 vols. With Illustrations. (Murray.)

In this work Mr. Darwin considers whether man, like every other species, has descended from some pre-existing form; the manner of

his development in such assumed descent, and the value of the differences between the so-called races of men, without detailing these differences,—a subject which has been fully treated in many valuable works. To the action of Natural Selection, as explained in the well-known 'Origin of Species,' the author here adds an elaborate treatise on the influence of Sexual Selection, which indeed is the main characteristic of the present publication.

With reference to natural selection Mr. Darwin now admits that he has probably attributed too much to this principle in the earlier editions of his 'Origin of Species.' He had not formerly sufficiently considered the existence of many structures which appear to be, and have been shown by capable naturalists to be, neither beneficial nor injurious, and this he believes to be one of the greatest oversights yet detected in his work. "If," says he, "I have erred in giving to natural selection great power, which I am far from admitting, or in having exaggerated its power, which is in itself probable, I have at least, as I hope, done good service in aiding to overthrow the dogma of separate creations."

In noticing a book so replete with facts and arguments in the direction of the main issue, we can only hope to present a clue through what is in truth a natural history maze. We can the more satisfactorily omit the details, inasmuch as the author himself confesses "this work contains hardly any original facts in regard to man." The literary merit of these volumes lies in the marshalling and disposing in due order of a multitude of observations gathered from numerous inquirers, and from very numerous publications. All well-read naturalists will recognize the truth of the author's admission, and will be more interested in the uses to which he puts his materials than the sources from which he obtained them. The question is not their familiarity or their novelty, but the support they yield to the hypothetical structure erected upon them.

Mr. Darwin contends at the outset that the embryonic development of man, from an ovule which differs in no respect from the ovules of other animals; the fact of his bearing, together with all the higher animals, some parts in a rudimentary condition—some rudimentary organs distinguished from those which are nascent—such as the human *os coccyx*, which, though functionless as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals; and then the homologous structures in man and the lower animals, which are so generally known to students of comparative anatomy, all combine to prove community of descent:—

"To take any other view (affirms our author) is to admit that our own structure or that of all the animals around us is a mere snare laid to entrap our judgment. The time will before long come when it will be thought wonderful that naturalists who were well acquainted with the comparative structure and development of man and other mammals, should have believed that each was the work of a separate creation."

But the difference between the mental powers of man and of all other animals is enormous, even when we contrast the mind of one of the lowest savages with that of the most highly-organized ape; and to obviate this formidable objection a chapter is devoted to an attempt to show that there is no fundamental difference between man and the higher animals in their mental faculties. A man possesses the same

senses as the lower animals; his fundamental intuitions must be the same; but he has, perhaps, somewhat fewer instincts than those possessed by the animals which come next to him in the series. On the lower faculties supposed to be held in common it will be needless to dwell, but on the more intellectual emotions and faculties which form the basis for the development of the higher powers we must dwell for a moment. All animals enjoy excitement and suffer from *ennui*; they all feel wonder, and many of them exhibit curiosity. The principle of imitation is strong in man, and animals sometimes imitate each other's actions. Attention, so important for intellectual progress, is clearly seen in animals, as in a cat watching at a hole for a mouse. Excellent memories for persons and places are common to baboons and dogs; and as cats, dogs, horses and many higher animals have vivid dreams, so they are subject to imagination. As to that high faculty of the human mind which we name reason, few dispute that animals possess it in some degree.

The faculty of Progressive Improvement has often and long been declared peculiar to man; so also has the employment of tools, the kindling of fire, and some other similar capacities. But Mr. Darwin cites instances to the contrary—few enough indeed, and plainly exceptional, or extremely rudimentary. But when Mr. Darwin arrives at Language—articulate speech—his ingenuity fails him, as fail it must, though he declares that "the faculty of articulate speech does not offer any insuperable objections to the belief that man has been developed from some lower form."

There is manifest weakness in the endeavour to break down the distinctive human faculties of Self-consciousness, Individuality, Abstraction, the power of forming general ideas, and the like. As respects Belief in God and Religion, it is common to refer to the love of a dog for its master as a distant approach to a kind of canine devotion, but it is absurd to make this an argument in the case; and what is said about savages is beside the mark as to true religion and true belief in God. In fact, the writers who, before Mr. Darwin, and at far greater length, have attempted to advance in this direction have signally failed. No man will ever develop religion out of a dog or Christianity out of a cat. Attempts of this nature must always be weak, and sometimes ludicrous.

The Moral Sense again has very generally been regarded as distinctively human. Twenty-six British authors have written on this subject, and there is no need of a twenty-seventh, even though Mr. Darwin thinks it "in a high degree probable that any animal whatever, endowed with well-marked social instincts, would inevitably acquire a moral sense or conscience as soon as its intellectual powers had become as well developed, or nearly as well developed, as in man." Of course this comes to nothing, for no animal exists so endowed, and as far as we can read the ideas of apes and monkeys, they are certainly at least as strikingly deficient in a moral sense as any animal below them. It is amusing to note how so accomplished a naturalist as Mr. Darwin slides almost into the puerile while he upholds the ideas of sympathy, sociability, and moral goodness amongst animals: "I have myself seen a dog, who never passed a great friend of his,

a cat which lay sick in a basket, without giving her a few licks with his tongue, the surest sign of kind feeling in a dog." As to a conscience in dogs in general, no man of experience and common sense believes in a canine conscience any more than in a legal conscience. There are indeed some few exceptional cases of conscientious dogs and conscientious lawyers; but these do not prove the rule.

Although Mr. Darwin has made ample and able use of the naturalists and anthropologists who have preceded him, and who still surround him, it is in all that relates to the development by evolution, or by natural selection, of moral and intellectual faculties and emotions that he is manifestly feeblest. He does his best, but he rows against wind and tide. The instincts and hopes and faith of cultivated mankind are against him; and though he may call Mr. Herbert Spencer or any other clever theorist into his boat to take an oar with him, he must fail. An evolutionist of the Darwinian order is bound to go further than the moral sense and the intellectual faculties if he believes in the existence of the human soul; and though Mr. Darwin may affirm that psychology forms no part of his province, yet it does constitute an integral part of mental science, of which he does partially treat. As certainly as we evolve sex, so certainly must we evolve soul. If the former be due purely to natural selection, so is the latter. We cannot stop short of the whole being of man in unfolding any theory which is intended to account for a large portion of his being. A consistent and credible theory of development must manifestly develop every constituent of the subject, and if it falls short of the highest it may be rejected, even if it fits the lowest.

Let us attempt to discover the proper moment for the introduction of a moral sense, a soul, or anything of the kind, or indeed of any of the most ennobling endowments of self-conscious and cultivated man in Mr. Darwin's ideal picture of our poor originals, a part of which we quote, with the omission of a few words that might displease the fastidious:—

"The early progenitors of man were no doubt once covered with hair, both sexes having beards; their ears were pointed, and capable of movement, and their bodies were provided with a tail, having the proper muscles. Their limbs and bodies were also acted upon by many muscles which now only occasionally re-appear, but are nominally present in the *Quadrupedia*. The great artery and nerve of the humerus ran through a supra-condyloid foramen. At this or some earlier period, the intestine gave forth a much larger diverticulum or cæcum than that now existing. The foot, judging from the condition of the great toe in the fetus, was then prehensile; and our progenitors, no doubt arboreal in their habits, frequenting some warm, forest-clad land. The males were provided with great canine teeth, which served them as formidable weapons. . . . At a much earlier period the uterus was double. The eye was protected by a third eyelid or nictitating membrane. At a still earlier period the progenitors of man must have been aquatic in their habits; for morphology plainly tells us that our lungs consist of a modified swim-bladder, which once served as a float. The clefts on the neck in the embryo of man show where the branchiæ once existed. At about this period the true kidneys were replaced by the *corpora wolfiana*. The heart existed as a simple pulsating vessel; and the chorda dorsalis took the place of a vertebral column. These early predecessors of man, thus seen in the dim recesses of time, must have been as lowly organized as the lancelet or amphioxus, or even still more lowly organized.

There is one other point deserving a fuller notice. It has long been known that in the vertebrate kingdom one sex bears rudiments of various accessory parts appertaining to the reproductive system, which properly belong to the opposite sex; and it has been ascertained that at a very early embryonic period both sexes possess true male and female glands. Hence some extremely remote progenitor of the whole vertebrate kingdom appears to have been hermaphrodite or androgynous. But here we encounter a singular difficulty."

We decline to continue the extract, and those who wish further details must have recourse to the book. Enough has been cited to display the outlines of our peculiar and remote progenitors. Doubtless Prof. Gegenbaur and other advanced, or rather retrograde, comparative anatomists afford support to Mr. Darwin, but here we have only to deal with himself, and ordinary readers will be satisfied with this extract. A great desideratum, however, is lacking, namely, an illustrative sketch or two of such a remarkable ancestry, with particular delineations of the tail.

As to the appearance of man:—

"The world," continues our present author, "it has often been remarked, appears as if it had long been preparing for the advent of man; and this, in one sense, is strictly true, for he owes his birth to a long line of progenitors. If any single link in this chain had never existed, man would never have been what he now is. Unless we wilfully close our eyes, we may with our present knowledge, approximately recognize our parentage; nor need we feel ashamed of it."

Perhaps not, but then why should we feel ashamed of tails? Why was Lord Monboddo so unmercifully ridiculed for asserting that they were our original appendage? Why, according to natural selection, should they have been eliminated? for plainly they would have been in every respect extremely serviceable, if not highly ornamental, even in our day. In climbing the Alps, for instance, how very useful a long prehensile tail would have been, as we may any day see in the practice of monkeys at the Zoological Gardens. By means of his tail, many a climber now killed might have saved his life. Here, too, it occurs to us that the unaccountable passion for ascending mountains is a strong testimony to our direct descent from the Simian race, whose propensity to run up trees is notorious.

We scarcely know how to deal with Sexual Selection, the author's strong point and long treatise, occupying about a third of the first and very nearly the whole of the second volume. It is both a delicate and a difficult subject, and cannot be discussed within moderate limits. At present we must limit ourselves to a few observations, which may be subsequently expanded and justified as opportunity occurs.

Naturalists who believe in the mutability of species, and natural selection as an agency to it, find many things unaccounted for, and may adopt sexual selection as a supplementary factor, or a co-operant factor, if such a term be preferred. This works in numerous modes in the higher animals, though not at all in the lowest; for in the lowest classes the two sexes are not rarely united in the same individual, and where they are separate both are permanently attached to some support. Sexual selection implies that the more attractive individuals are preferred by the opposite sex; and that where the sexes differ, it is, with rare exceptions, the male which is most ornamental and which departs most from the type to which

the species belongs. We observe this in insects, and more notably still in higher animals; and hereby we are presumed to be able to account for numerous changes in the course of development and descent.

Colours, character, beauty, and masculine pugnacity and supremacy seem to be some consequences of sexual selection, not only in insects, but also in fishes, amphibians, reptiles. When we come to birds, many evidences and results of this principle are more apparent; for amongst birds we recognize laws of battle, special weapons and vocal organs.

In the four chapters on birds, a great number of curious observations are accumulated, such as that even the most pugnacious and best armed males rarely or never depend for success solely on their power to drive away or kill their rivals, but have special means for charming the female. The power of song, the emission of strange cries, or other curiously diversified means for producing various sounds, are notable accompaniments of ornithological courtship. Many birds, indeed, endeavour to charm the females by love-dances, or antics, performed on the ground or in the air, and sometimes at prepared places; while ornaments of many kinds, the most brilliant tints, combs and wattles, beautiful plumes, and elongated feathers and top-knots are common attractions. But allowing this to be true and pleasing, it cannot be a general ornithic law, since ugly birds, like rooks and vultures, court as successfully as beautiful birds. If weapons for battle, organs for producing sound, or any kind of ornaments, and bright and conspicuous colours, have, as Mr. Darwin assumes, generally been acquired by the male through variation and sexual selection, and have been transmitted in various ways, according to the laws of inheritance, then unsightly birds ought to have improved in the like ratio, and either there ought to be no ugly birds at all, or they ought to be observably improving in beauty of plumage, in song, and in all attractiveness to their mates.

Numerous highly amusing particulars are given respecting birds, their feathers, their taste for the beautiful, and their courtship. What chances of acceptance and what charms the sexes respectively have are fully detailed; and it is singular to note that cocks and hens strikingly resemble men and women in amatory affairs. In fact, there are preferences and antipathies, propriety and profligacy, monogamy and polygamy amongst birds as amongst ourselves. The birds are more human than the mammals, for amongst the latter the male wins the female much more through the law of battle than by the display of his charms, as the bird does. The law of battle for possession of the female prevails through the whole great class of mammals.

The primary and secondary sexual characteristics of mammals are specified; and it seems that the law of equal transmission of the characters of both sexes, as concerns colour and other ornaments, has prevailed far more extensively with mammals than with birds; while in regard to weapons, such as horns and tusks, these have often been transmitted exclusively or in a much higher degree to the male than to the female. Their absence in females, by hypothesis, is the result of the form of inheritance which has prevailed.

Amongst mankind, sexual differences are

greater than in most species of *Quadrupana*, though not so great as in some. The law of battle remains only with barbarous nations; amongst the civilized the competition assumes a different form. "The half-human male progenitors of man, and men in a savage state, have struggled together during many generations for the possession of the females."

Most of those characteristics of the sexes which have been regarded, Mr. Darwin reduces to the secret of derivation by sexual selection. One may be instanced: "Absence of hair on the body is, to a certain extent, a secondary sexual character; for in all parts of the world women are less hairy than men. Therefore, we may reasonably suspect that this is a character which has been gained through sexual selection." The subsequent reasoning on female hairlessness is certainly as weak as any in the volume: "We know that the faces of several species of monkeys, and large surfaces at the posterior end of the body in other species, have been denuded of hair; and this we may safely attribute to sexual selection; for these surfaces are not only vividly coloured, but sometimes, as with the male mandrill and female rhesus, much more vividly in the one sex than the other." The author then proceeds to infer that our female semi-human progenitors were probably first partially divested of hair, and that, as they gradually acquired this new character of nudity, they transmitted it in an almost equal degree to their young offspring of both sexes. "There is nothing surprising in a partial loss of hair having been esteemed as ornamental by the ape-like progenitors of man; for we have seen that with animals of kinds innumerable strange characters have been thus esteemed, and have consequently been modified, through sexual selection."

With any one who accepts this as a sufficient, or even probable, explanation, it would be useless to reason. Curiously, too, Mr. Wallace, the supporter, if not the originator, of natural selection, actually regards the hairless condition of the skin as a proof "that some intelligent power has guided or determined the development of man."

We have given such a draft of Mr. Darwin's plan, and such specimens of his arguments, as our present limits will allow, and while we differ from him in many things, we certainly agree with him in this one: "The views here advanced, on the part which sexual selection has played in the history of man, want scientific precision. He who does not admit this agency in the case of the lower animals will properly disregard all that I have written in the later chapters on man." We have given several hours of careful attention to this topic, as well as several hours to other topics in these two volumes, and we cannot refrain from an expression of regret that so vain a parade should have been made of the presumed effects of sexual selection. Our impression is, that the exaggeration is great, and that the lack of soundness and coherence in the arguments is manifest. Many of the statements are true enough, but they are not necessarily constituents of the hypothesis, nor do they really support it. Other statements we should unequivocally deny, and then we should redistribute the facts alleged to their original places, or re-arrange them into quite a different edifice, and on a very different foundation.

Whoever will peruse these volumes apart from their ultimate aim, and totally disregard the author's hypotheses, will be highly pleased with them, and will readily acknowledge the patience and industry of the compiler of so many scattered facts in Natural History. We have, in this spirit, already twice read many pages, and hope twice to read many more. In this spirit too we are not concerned about vagueness or irrelativeness; we accept the volumes as a naturalist's miscellany, and are grateful for the entertainment they have afforded us.

DR. THEOBALD AND MR. FALCONER.

Bassett, Dec. 30, 1870.

In your number of the 12th of November, I notice a very offensive "protest" by Dr. John E. Gray, in which I am charged with making a "libellous statement":... solely the offspring of a pernicious personal ill-will," and elsewhere with penning "an atrocious libel," and an "abominable accusation"; allow me, therefore, a few words in my own defence, which need not be long, as I have instructed my lawyer to demand of Dr. J. E. Gray a complete retraction of this shameless charge, on the ground of its being absolutely devoid of any foundation whatever. In the first place, it would seem that Dr. Gray had not read a line of the paper of mine which evoked his libellous attack on me, or he would have seen that there was no attempt by me to throw any aspersion on the memory of Hugh Falconer, which is personally as much revered by me as by Dr. J. E. Gray. I simply stated that one of the two type specimens of *Testudo Phayrei*, Blyth, had been used by Dr. Falconer for comparison, osteologically, when cataloguing the Asiatic Society's collection of Tertiary Fossil Vertebrata, and that, though some of the bones had been restored, the head of the specimen was inadvertently overlooked, and, on Dr. Falconer's death, was naturally included by his executor within his own private collections, and passed along with them into the British Museum. Not a trace of imputation was implied on any one; yet for all that, Dr. Gray denounces me for a crime which exists solely in his own overheated brain, and in a way which, from the eminence of my accuser, is very painful to me. Read by the light of the general animus of Dr. Gray's most indecorous communication, I may be perhaps permitted to question the perfect good faith of the disclaimer by Dr. Gray of any suspicions as to how I became possessed of certain specimens, subsequently purchased by the British Museum, "which Dr. Günther knows, and Mr. Jordan believes, are types of the species which formed part of the collection of the Calcutta Museum." But every one must judge for himself, by his individual estimate, of the probable spirit and feeling wherein the words were penned, whether the following sentence is a proof of Dr. Gray's generous instinct and dislike of thinking ill, or a very malicious attempt to damage, by fair means or foul, an opponent he dislikes: "I do not believe that Mr. Theobald did not come into the possession of these specimens in a perfectly legitimate manner, as otherwise he would not have sold them," &c. Dr. Gray may be gratified or not; but he may rest assured that his charitable supposition is perfectly correct, as the reptiles in question formed part of a small number of duplicates in the Museum, some dozen in number, which I obtained permission to select on completing the Reptile Catalogue for the Society, furnishing the Society with a list of the specimens taken and the numbers remaining in the collection.

I need add no more, as specimens of both *Manouria emys* and *Testudo Phayrei*, now placed alongside of each other in the Calcutta Museum, completely disprove the identity for which Dr. Gray so assiduously argues. W. THEOBALD.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 23.—W. Spottiswoode, Esq., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Mutual Relations of the Apex Car-

diograph and the Radial Sphygmograph Trace,' by Mr. A. H. Garrod, and 'On the Thermo-Electric Action of Metals and Liquids,' by Mr. G. Gore.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 27.—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., V.F., in the chair.—The following new Fellows were elected: N. Argles, Esq., the Venerable E. Bickersteth, H. Cook, Rev. E. Couch, J. L. Edwards, F. Finch, T. Greg, H. Head, H. Jackson, E. Langworthy, J. M. P. Montagu, R. Methven, W. R. Portal, Rev. H. M. Robinson, Major P. Swan, T. F. S. Wakley, C.E., and F. Van Zeller.—The paper read was, 'On the Parallel Terraces, or Benches, of the River Valleys of British Columbia,' by Mr. M. E. Begbie, Chief Justice of the Colony. The terraces existed for hundreds of miles along the sloping mountainous sides of the Frazer and Thompson river valleys: how far they extend upwards, towards the Rocky Mountains, the author was unable to say. They present the appearance of a number of steps of large dimensions, ascending by very irregular gradations up the slopes, the opposite sides of the valleys exhibiting, whenever they have not been washed away or broken down by landslips, steps nearly exactly corresponding. Their formation shows that they were deposited from fresh water. Judge Begbie was inclined to attribute their formation to the time when the whole interior basin of British Columbia was occupied by a vast chain of fresh-water lakes larger than that from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario, through the bottom of which the mountains were afterwards protruded, during the elevation of the whole country, by volcanic upheaval, leaving remnants of lacustrine deposit on their slopes in the shape of these terraces. Dr. Cheadle, who read the paper to the meeting, accompanied it with some observations of his own, made during his journey through the country with Lord Milton.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 22.—J. Prestwich, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. T. Harrison and M. H. Johnson were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On supposed Borings of Lithodomus Mollusca,' by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., M.A. The author referred to Mr. Mackintosh's paper on the subject (*Q. J. G. S.* vol. xxv. p. 283), and stated his conviction, from examination of specimens, that the holes in question are the work of Helices, or other terrestrial Mollusca. He ascribed the same origin to the so-called "Pholas-borings" in the limestone at Orme's Head and elsewhere.—'On the probable Cause, Date, and Duration of the Glacial Epoch of Geology,' by Lieut.-Col. Drayson, R.A. In this paper the author started from the fact that the pole of the ecliptic could not be the centre of polar motion, as the pole varied its distance from that centre. He indicated the curve which the pole did trace, and this curve was such as to give for the date 13,000 B.C., a climate very cold in winter and very hot in summer for each hemisphere. The duration of the glacial epoch he fixed at about 16,000 years. The calculations resulting from this movement were stated to agree accurately with observation.—'On Allophane and an allied Mineral found at Northampton,' by Mr. W. D. Herman. The author gave an analysis of an amorphous, translucent, reddish-yellow mineral, found incrusting sandstone in the Ironstones of the Northampton sands, the comparison of which with Mr. Northcote's analysis of allophane from Charlton leads him to infer the identity of the two minerals. He also noticed a soft white substance found in certain joints in the section of the Northampton sand, and also referred to allophane by the late Dr. Berrell, who analyzed it. This substance was said to occur not unfrequently in the Inferior Oolite of the Midland Counties. By analysis, it was shown to agree nearly with Samoit and Halloysite.—'Notes on the Peat and Underlying Beds observed in the Construction of the Albert Dock, Hull,' by Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 23.—The Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, V.P., Dean of Westminster,

in the chair.—In his second paper 'On Jerusalem,' Mr. Lewin brought forward a new view as to the nature of the Sakhra, or sacred rock under the Mosque of Omar, viz., that it was the sepulchral rock referred to in the siege by Titus under the description of "The Tombs of King Alexander." The King Alexander whose tombs were referred to was the Maccabean king of that name who succeeded Aristobulus, and who was particularly mentioned by Josephus to have been interred with unusual splendour. Mr. Lewin also advanced the hypothesis that these tombs of King Alexander had before the captivity been the mausoleum of the kings of Judah, and especially of Manasseh and Amor, who were stated to have been buried in the "garden of the palace," called "the garden of Uzza." The royal gardens were quite distinct, and were to the south of Siloam; but the garden of Uzza, being the garden of the palace, must have been near the palace, which stood just south of the Temple. The eastern side of the Haram had never been occupied by any building, and had always been, and still was, planted with shrubs and used for the recreation of the city. This, therefore, was probably the garden of Uzza, and if so, Manasseh and Amor would be buried in the sepulchres on the west side of the garden, now the Sakhra.—In reply to a question put by Capt. Wilson, whether any explanation could be offered of the souterrain running east and west along the northern side of the plateau on which stands the Mosque of Omar, and what could be the object of the rocky buttresses or pillars on the side of the souterrain, Mr. Lewin called attention to a passage in Antoninus Marca, and suggested that these souterrains (originally the eastern and southern fosses of Antonia) had in the middle ages been used as crypts or churches for religious worship.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 21.—O. Salvin, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Selater exhibited and remarked on the tusk of an Indian elephant, which appeared to have been attacked by parasites; and exhibited a series of heads and horns of sheep and other wild animals, collected in Ladakh by Mr. G. Landseer.—Communications were read from Dr. W. Peters, on the Tœnia from the rhinoceros, in reference to a previous communication from Dr. Murie, to the Society, upon the same subject,—from Mr. J. H. Gurney, on certain species of Abyssinian birds,—from Dr. J. Anderson, on certain Indian reptiles belonging to the collection of the Indian Museum, Calcutta,—from Dr. Anderson, on eight new species of birds, recently collected by him during the Yunan expedition,—by Mr. W. C. Atkinson, describing some new species of diurnal lepidoptera, discovered in Yunan by Dr. Anderson during the same expedition,—from Mr. E. Bartlett, on the habits and distribution of the monkeys of Eastern Peru, as observed during a four years' sojourn on the Upper Amazons.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Feb. 20.—A. R. Wallace, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Bond exhibited a hybrid between *Bombyx Pernyi* and *B. Yama-mai*, two of the large silkworm moths; this individual was of the colour of the one parent with the form of the other. He also exhibited an example of *Bombyx mori*, bred by Dr. Wallace, still retaining the larval head.—Mr. McLachlan called attention to the first recorded instance of a similar arrest of development, being a paper by P. F. Müller in *Der Naturforscher*.—Mr. Smith mentioned that a common Egyptian wasp, *Rhynchium brunneum*, obliterated by its nest the inscriptions on the ancient monuments in that country; and he exhibited an example of the same wasp which had been found in the folds of the covering of a mummy, showing that the species had inhabited Egypt for many ages. Mr. Smith further alluded to a passage in Pepps' Diary, dated in May, 1665, in which the writer narrated how he had seen a glass hive where the bees could be seen at work, proving that observatory hives were not a modern invention.—Mr. Müller read a paper 'On the Disposition of Non-migratory Insects by Atmospheric Agencies,' in which he had collected together a number of

records of showers of insects after violent storms, and at sea at long distances from land; and he was of opinion that these agencies played a considerable part in the geographical distribution of insect life, though, no doubt, in many cases the species thus involuntarily dispersed died out, from inability to cope with the pre-existent denizens of the localities to which they were driven.—Mr. H. Jenner Fust communicated a supplement to his treatise on the geographical distribution in these islands of the indigenous Lepidoptera.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 28.—C. B. Vignoles, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was, 'An Account of the Basin for the Balance Dock, and of the Marine Railways in connexion therewith, at the Austrian Naval Station at Pola, on the Adriatic,' by Mr. H. E. Towle, of New York.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—March 1.—B. Samuelson, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—Mr. A. V. Newton read a paper 'On the Patent Laws and their Administration, with Suggestions for their Amendment.'—Mr. Fordred, Mr. Campin, Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E., Messrs. F. Hill, Hancock, Gilbee, Thos. Webster, Q.C., Lloyd Wise, and the Chairman took part in the discussion.

- MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.**
- Mon. Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting.
 - Asiatic, 3.—Age of Ruins of Benares and Jaunpur, Mr. C. Horne.
 - London Institution, 4.—'Astronomy,' Mr. R. A. Proctor.
 - Entomological, 7.
 - Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. H. Weekes.
 - Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Racial Aspects of the Franco-Prussian War,' Mr. J. W. Jackson.
 - Social Science Association, 8.—'Legislative Measures for Preventing Adulteration of Food,' Mr. H. Letheby.
 - Architects, 8.—'Special General Meeting.'
 - Victoria Institute, 8.—'Biblical Pneumatology and Psychology,' Rev. W. W. English.
 - Royal United Service Institution, 8.—'General Principles of Naval Organization,' Capt. J. C. B. Colomb.
 - Royal Institution, 9.—'Nutrition of Animals,' Dr. Foster.
 - Civil Engineers, 9.
 - Engineers, 9.—'Phonic Coast Fog-Signals,' Mr. A. Beazley.
 - Zoological, 9.—'Rare or Little-known Animals now or lately in the Society's Gardens,' Mr. F. L. Selater; 'List of the Lizards of the Family Scincidae, with Notes,' Dr. A. Günther; 'New Insects collected by Dr. J. Anderson during the Expedition to Yunan,' Mr. F. Moore; 'Observations on the Record of Accessions to the Gardens of the Society,' Dr. J. E. Gray.
 - Society of Arts, 9.—'Cultivation and Uses of Sugar Beet in England,' Dr. A. Voelcker.
 - Geological, 9.—'Red Rocks of England older than the Trias,' Prof. R. B. B. Brodie; 'Passage of the Tertiary Beds West of Dieppe and Newhaven,' Mr. W. Whitaker.
 - Archaeological Association, 9.—'The Roman Station, Heriti Moss, or Castell Tomeny-mur, North Wales,' Mr. J. W. Grover.
 - Microscopical, 9.
 - Royal Institution, 9.—'Davy's Discoveries,' Dr. Odling.
 - London Institution, 7.—'The Colonial Question,' Prof. J. C. Thorold Rogers.
 - Mathematical, 9.—'Mathematical Classification of Physical Quantities,' Dr. Clerk Maxwell; 'Skew Cubes,' Prof. H. J. S. Smith.
 - Antiquaries, 9.—'Probable Allusion in Sixth Satire of Juvenal to the Christians,' Earl Stanhope.
 - Royal, 9.
 - Royal Institution, 9.—'Latest Scientific Researches in the Mediterranean and Straits of Gibraltar,' Dr. R. Carpenter.
 - Royal Institution, 9.—'Spirit of the Age,' Mr. O'Neill.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have in preparation an elaborate 'Treatise on the Origin, Nature, and Uses of Wines,' by Drs. Thudichum and Dupré. This book, which is the result of many years' labour on the part of the authors, both in the way of chemical analysis of the wines and personal inspection of vineyards, will contain accounts of the various methods of the cultivation of the grape and manufacture of the wines of all civilized countries of the world. It will be profusely and carefully illustrated.

MR. FOSTER, of Sheffield, appears to have effected a great saving in the production of rifle-barrels. They are cast from either Bessemer or crucible steel, with a chill centre, and then rolled into the centre instead of being drilled, and so preserving the original skin of the metal, and maintaining its strength of a uniform character. A large number of these cast-steel rifles are now being made weekly.

INTO one of the quietest coves of the Land's End district, immediately under the shadow of the ancient Logan Rock, is brought the cable of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Electric Telegraph. There, in the valley of Porthcurno, is a large establishment, in which about a dozen clerks were, before the cable was broken in the winter, actively engaged in communicating with the East. The mischief is now repaired, and since the restoration

of the Porthcurno Cable on the 11th February messages have been regularly received from India, Singapore, and Java, within three or four hours of absolute time.

A NEW YORK journal describes a new magnetic motive engine of apparently great promise. It is the invention of a Mr. H. M. Payne, and the great power of the machine is based on the fact that, by increasing the diameter and width of the wheels of the machine, or by multiplying those and the number of magnets employed, the power of a small number of voltaic cells can be very largely increased. Hitherto the application of electricity as a motive power has been unsuccessful, chiefly from the enormous waste of force in passing from the battery to the engine: probably this may have been overcome. We have still to learn that mechanical power can be obtained from the oxidation of zinc with anything like the economy with which it is produced from coal.

DOLCOATH MINE, near Camborne, in Cornwall, is in every way a remarkable exploration. The mine has been in constant work for more than two hundred years. Being first worked as a tin-mine the workings in the deeper levels were eventually suspended, because the miners came to the "yellows" (yellow copper ore, at that time of small value). The copper ore was subsequently worked at a very large profit. As the mine increased in depth the copper disappeared, and the main lode again produced tin. From this during the past year tin-ore has been sold to the value of 82,203*l.*, and profit made to the amount of 27,368*l.* The alternation of tin, copper, and then tin again, which since the discovery in Dolcoath, has been observed also in other deep mines, deserves the careful attention of men of science.

The first part of the new Italian 'Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia' has appeared at Florence. Dr. Paolo Mantegazza edits the anthropological part of the book, and Dr. Felice Finzi the ethnological part. It contains an introductory essay on Anthropology and Ethnology, by Dr. F. Finzi, and several papers by Profs. Mantegazza, Giglioli, and others.

AMONG strange evidences of linguistic migration we note, in the proceedings of a local Bible Society in Natal, a large importation of Scriptures in the "Tamil" language for distribution among the Coolies employed in the sugar-plantations. Thus the Dravidian languages are introduced into South Africa.

THE returns of the quantities of gold obtained during 1870 in the gold-fields of Nova Scotia show an increased production of nearly 2,000 ounces. The Albion mine produced 2,582 ounces, and the Wellington mine, 2,033 ounces. The average yield of the colony is about 2 ounces of gold to the ton of ore; but M'Alister mine is said to have yielded ore containing 71 ounces to the ton—the highest yield which has yet been obtained. In 1869, the quantity of gold produced was 17,868 ounces.

THE want of work in Cashmere caused by the blockade of Paris has at length thrown 40,000 shawl-weavers out of employment. The bad New-Year's Day in Paris will cause distress not only to many expectant ladies, but to thousands of families of Cashmere weavers. It is complained that Parisian patterns have greatly injured the style of design in Cashmere.

A LOCAL production of the Melbourne press we may register is, 'Fiji in 1870, with a complete Map and Gazetteer of the Archipelago,' by H. Britton.

CAPT. SELFRIDGE, Commander of the United States Darien Surveying Expedition, reports that he has discovered a route for a canal near the mouth of the Atrato river, with no eminence greater than 300 feet between ocean and ocean.

A GENUINE "bone cave" has been found at last in America, near Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, on the estate of Mr. Wheatley.

IN our number for the 4th of February we announced the approaching dissolution of the Cotton Supply Association, and stated that the Cotton

Supply Journal would cease to appear. Mr. Watts, the editor of the journal in question, politely informs us that the latter statement is "most certainly a gratuitous assumption altogether unwarranted."

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, March 11. Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East. Ten till five.—Admission, One Shilling.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN. Gallery, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street.—Ten till dusk.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park Lane, W.—419 Works of Art, by the Old Foreign and English Masters, are NOW EXHIBED, for the Relief of the French in Distress, from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, at the Gallery of the New British Institution, No. 39, Old Bond Street, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

No. 5, WATERLOO PLACE.—The EXHIBITION OF SELECTED WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Deceased and Living Artists, is NOW OPEN at the Gallery of Messrs. Thomas Agnew & Sons, 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.—Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Martyrdom,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till six. Gas at dusk.—Admission, 1s.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF JERUSALEM.

20, Langham Place, Feb. 28, 1871.

In the discussion which took place after the reading of Mr. Lewin's paper, 'On the Topography of Jerusalem,' at the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday last, I said a few words on the more prominent points brought forward. They were few, however, because the hour was late, and the leading features of the lecture were of a nature which it is impossible to discuss without a reference to authorities and plans, which were not at the moment available. As the lecture, however, brings very nearly to a crisis all the disputed points in the topography of that city, perhaps you will allow me space to state a little more fully what I then sketched out.

In the first part of his paper, which he read to the Society on the 16th inst., Mr. Lewin adopted, literally and entirely, the position and dimensions of the Temple as first published by me in my 'Topography of Jerusalem' in 1847. But he represented the Tower Antonia as occupying the whole of the northern portion of the Haram area, and joined to the Temple only by a cloister, instead of being directly attached to the north-west angle of the Temple, as I believe was the case. As no topographical question hangs on the difference, it need not be enlarged on here.

The second part of Mr. Lewin's paper was an argument to show that the citadel, Acra, occupied the vacant space between his Antonia and the northern face of the Temple. In this too I differ from him; but only in degree. I believe the Tower of the City of David, Baris, Acra and Antonia to be one and the same place, built on a rock that was cut down by the Asamoneans, that it might not overlook the Temple; and my conviction is, that this citadel stood on the north-west angle of the Temple, and was attached to it. Mr. Lewin spreads the Acra and Antonia over the whole of the northern portion of the Haram; but as nothing of importance depends on this, we may pass to the last and most important part of the paper. This was an elaborate and exhaustive argument to prove that the tombs of most of the kings of the Jews were situated in the area which he calls Acra, but which he makes identical with the platform of the Dome of the Rock. He then went on to show that the cave under the Sakrah, or rock, was undoubtedly sepulchral, and eventually identified it as the tomb of King Alexander.

Well might the chairman—the Dean of Westminster—exclaim, half in jest, half in earnest, that "he hoped some one would come to the rescue; for the lecturer had broken down the barriers

and opened a very wide door for the reception of Mr. Fergusson's theories." Mr. Lewin, it may be observed, has always been one of the most strenuous and consistent opponents of my views about the topography of the Holy City. Yet in this paper he not only admits, but enters into a most elaborate and I believe unanswerable argument to prove the two cardinal points of my theory. Grant my plan and position of the Temple, and the sepulchral character of the Sakrah, and the rest follows almost as a matter of course.

A third point, however, was brought forward on Thursday evening, which, being an absolute matter of fact, is very much more important than any reasoning on such a subject. Its history is this: In December, 1868, Lieut. Warren was able to break through the pavement of the Haram area to the north of the platform of the Sakrah, and descended into an area or aisle 70 feet long by 18 wide, which was obstructed by *débris* in both ends, but evidently extended further both ways. On the south side of this was a second aisle, equal in width, but divided by three piers cut in the rock into four bays averaging about 12 feet in the clear. The floor of this substruction was 30 feet below that of the platform of the Sakrah.

The moment I saw the plan of this discovery sent home by Lieut. Warren, I was struck with its importance. Eusebius, in describing the Basilica of Constantine, mentions the four aisles of the nave, and speaks of "those which were above ground as well as those which were under ground." This always was a puzzle to me; and if Lieut. Warren before going out had asked me what I would like most that he should discover in order to establish my views, I would have said, "Find me some traces of the underground aisles of Constantine's basilica in the neighbourhood of the Golden Gateway." There they were! I instantly wrote to Lieut. Warren, pointing out the importance of the discovery he had made, and urging him to follow it up. A few yards further west the Apse must have been found, if I am right: indeed, any extension of the excavation in any direction would at once have set at rest for ever the question of the Christian topography of Jerusalem. His answer was, it was difficult to get permission to dig in the Haram area; it would be expensive, &c. In short, he did not see the importance of it. I then applied to all the members of the Executive Committee of the Fund that I am personally acquainted with, and got the same answer. Every one, in fact, saw insuperable difficulties, and no one except myself seemed to see how important the discovery was. In the volume just published by the Fund, they devote three pages to this subject out of 300 they employ to describe engineering operations, many of which might quite as well have been performed at Chatham as at Jerusalem for any light they are likely to throw on the topography of that city. They could not even afford the few shillings it would have required to insert a woodcut of this discovery.

I did not rush immediately into print, but have quietly waited for two years; hoping that better influences might prevail in the councils of the Fund, and fearing that if the discovery were talked about all the religious jealousies with which Jerusalem bristles might be set in motion and the exploration stopped altogether. Now, however, that the Exploration Fund is in abeyance, and not likely to be revived, the work must be done by foreigners; and much as I may regret that, through the supineness of the Society, this country should be deprived of the honour of settling the question, it is no use my keeping silence any longer, and most important that this great question should be settled one way or other. It could easily be accomplished in a week. A few yards to the westward from where Lieut. Warren made his descent, the apse is, or is not; a few yards to the eastward the gateways. The discovery of either would prove the case. Their absence, if not accounted for, would render the opposite argument nearly untenable.

Meanwhile, let me point out one or two consequences that have already become apparent

from this discovery. In my published plans I made the axis of the Basilica coincident with that of the Golden Gateway, being guided by the analogies of all the basilicas then known. It now turns out I was wrong in this, and that the southern wall of the church was placed where I drew the northern one. Had I been clever enough to see this before, I should have saved myself a great deal of trouble, for it clears up all the remaining difficulties in the description of Eusebius. He, for instance, says that the propylea of the basilica opened in a broad agora or marketplace, and it has always been objected as fatal to my views, that there was no room for such an agora in front of the golden gateway. This may or may not be the case, but it is of the least possible consequence now, as it turns out that the agora was inside the golden gateway, and measured 400 feet by 150 at least. It also explains how access was had from the level of the golden gateway to that of the platform of the Sakrah, which before was a mystery. In fact, it renders Eusebius's account of the buildings clear and satisfactory in every material respect.

What is almost of equal importance is, that it clears up all the difficulties arising from Arculfus's "vile figuration." There were several things connected with it I could not explain; there are none now. In fact, I feel perfectly convinced that any impartial person would admit that, as the evidence now stands, my case is proved and my position unassailable. In saying this, however, I am perfectly well aware that when a question can be settled by the spade it is most unsafe to boast till the spade has completed its task; but what I do say is this: If further exploration should prove that these substructions are parts of the basilica of Constantine, the question of the Christian topography is settled for ever. If, on the contrary, it is shown they are something else, the main prop of my theory is knocked away, and unless some new one is substituted it will only survive to very crippled existence.

JAMES FERGUSSON.

PROF. RUSKIN ON LANDSCAPE.

PROF. RUSKIN delivered the last of his lectures on Landscape on Thursday, February 23, in the Theatre of the Museum at Oxford. The subject of it was, 'The Relation of Form to Colour in the Greek and Gothic Schools of Painting.' We must always remember that between the various schools of painting the difference is only one of degree and of tendency: it is not that the one neglects what the other pursues with the utmost eagerness, but that it pursues it less ardently; it is not that the one is entirely wanting in the skill peculiar to the other, but that it possesses it in a less degree. At the same time, there is a sufficiently marked contrast between the schools of crystal and of clay, as we may call the Greek and Gothic schools respectively. The former is chiaroscuroist, the latter colourist. The aim of the former is tranquil activity; its ideal is *deutopia*; it seeks to make that real and material which was before indefinite, to see all things truly. The aim of the latter is passionate rest; its ideal is *aràois*; it teaches us to see all things dimly. Yet it is difficult to explain the contrast between the two schools without apparent contradiction, since each contains ideas which seem to be irreconcilable. The Greek school is visionary and obscure, and yet in its results it is real and sharply marked. The Gothic school is essentially realistic in its purpose, and yet it is at the same time mysterious and soft in its execution. The excellencies of these two schools are united in four great painters—Titian, Holbein, Turner, and Tintoret, who are therefore sometimes spoken of as belonging to the one school, sometimes to the other. The real fact is that Holbein and Turner were Greek chiaroscuroists nearly perfect in their adoption of colour. Titian and Tintoret were Gothic colourists who were absolutely perfect in their adoption of chiaroscuro.

All elementary exercises in colour must begin with the clearest possible separation between the various colours. As, in music, perfection consists in marking off distinctly each delicate difference

of sound, so in painting every minute shade of colour must be carefully distinguished in order to attain the highest results. Some great colourists even leave dark lines between their colours, like the broad black lines in painted windows; we see this especially in Paul Veronese and Titian. In every great master of colour it is a necessary characteristic that he is able to paint each separate portion of his picture apart from all the rest, and that every juncture should be made with the greatest care and with the greatest distinctness of will. This precision of method and of touch is very noticeable in Carpaccio's pictures. They will bear the closest examination, and without being thus examined half their beauty will be lost. It is an absurd mistake to hang any pictures of the Venetian school high out of reach or in an obscure light, as thereby their marvellous colouring is deprived of all its effect. One law may be universally observed in all painters of this school, that they make white precious and black conspicuous. They paint with admirable skill a white cloud, which comes out clear and clean, even out of a white sky. They introduce a single touch of black merely to give relief to the general colouring of their pictures, amid the extreme modesty of colour, which is one of their remarkable characteristics. They afford an excellent illustration of the rule which all great painters adhere to, viz., that the value of colour depends only on its subtlety, never on its violence; on its refinement, not on its loudness; on its being soft and genial, not harsh and striking.

The colouring of the Greek school is essentially sad, that of the Gothic essentially gay: the Gothic is always cheerful; it assumes that all nature is lovely, and never paints change and decay, but only what is bright and healthful and a fit object for our love. This is a defect in Gothic art, since it is impossible for Art to show a complete sympathy with humanity without the memory or the present consciousness of pain. Of exquisite Gothic landscape, there are, perhaps for this reason, very few existing instances, not a dozen in all. There are some which are very beautiful, but not of first-rate excellence, in the painted Missals: one of the finest is to be found in the Psalter of Henry the Sixth, where the landscape and the flowers are exceedingly lovely. It was the Reformation which destroyed the power of the Gothic school; the modern Pre-Raphaelites made an attempt to revive it, but they pursued dramatic sensation instead of real beauty, and so their highest efforts have resulted in painting wild apple-blossom with striking effect. None of them has ever succeeded nobly in painting even a head of wild roses or a mountain glade full of wild sorrel. The failure of modern painters in simple landscape arises from the idea that it is an easy subject; when they find out their mistake they are discouraged and seek to gratify the public taste rather than to paint what is in itself beautiful. Now the public mind is impatient of trammels, and is ignorant of every law of Art; hence it is easily satisfied, and is deceived by the self-complacency of the painter who pretends to an ability which he does not possess, and so blinds the public to his want of patience and of the finer qualities necessary to a real artist. What a contrast there is between the carelessness and unskilfulness of the ordinary modern painter and the accurate detailed skill of Bellini or Turner! In one of the churches at Venice there is a Madonna by Bellini, in which we are struck with the wonderful reality of a scroll which St. Jerome, who is introduced in the picture, holds in his hand. If we examine it closely, we see that this reality arises from the fact that two whole chapters are written out bodily. So in a picture of parchments drawn by Turner, in which the deeds have all the seals and coats-of-arms most carefully and accurately painted: the actual signature by Fairfax, the Cromwellian General, is forged letter by letter, although it is so small that a magnifying-glass is required to decipher it.

In studying any school of art, nothing is more important than to gather up the right clue; we must keep before us the conviction that all things are bound together and connected one with another.

Thus the Greek school pursues truth as its vital point; and if it misses this, it misses everything. Even Michael Angelo, when he tries to draw a dragon without carefully studying it in detail, does not draw it successfully, but represents it as very like a sausage; while Carpaccio, on the other hand, is always true to life; and if he draws a snake, it is, above all things, black and crawling, clinging to the dust, hideous and cunning—a fit emblem of the devil, whom it represents.

The object of the chiaroscurist school is to get sunshine and warmth without colour; everything is drawn in mystery, and yet it represents a marvellous contrast of light and darkness, cloud and fire. In Raphael we have combined the misty distance of the chiaroscurists with the finished detail of the Gothic. In Turner, again, we have perfect form attained, and all developed in the cloud and fire of the Greeks. His picture of Dudley is an instance in point. The scene is sketched with a most perfect accuracy: we have the roaring furnaces in the foreground, and behind we see in the distance the Church and Castle fading away into smoke and fire, to show the power of the manufactures and machinery of England to do away with all reverence for authority, whether of Church or State. In all Turner's pictures there is nothing more wonderful than his intense sympathy. In one of his sketches he introduces a scene of agricultural life: everything in the picture is neglected and unhomely and coarse; the sternness and ruggedness of the scene tell of desolation and of misery; the thorns and thistles tell of Nature's curse. The object which he had before him in drawing it was to illustrate the degraded and miserable condition of the agricultural poor of England. One of his early works represents a scene which explains to us how the Greek mythology had its origin. It is a picture of a scene in the Valley of Cluses, on the road from Geneva to Chamounix. It is full of that absolute simplicity and picturesque archaism which was the cradle and the source of those immortal myths by which the Greeks represented to themselves their appreciation of Nature's loveliness.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE term during which Mr. Boxall could, without re-election, hold his office at the National Gallery has expired, and it is understood that he does not offer himself for re-election, although, notwithstanding the demands the duties in question have made on his energies, it is to be trusted that he would not decline to continue to serve the public if he were invited to do so. In no other sense than the above is it true that Mr. Boxall has "resigned," as has been so often asserted. It will be difficult to fill the vacant post in any way so satisfactorily as was done by appointing Sir C. Eastlake and Mr. Boxall. The latter has added many fine and very precious pictures to the National Collection, and the public owes him ample thanks. An artist, not a mere picture-dealer, is required for the post; he should be a good painter of the highest order, highly accomplished, and well versed in ancient art. A fine painter will be tolerably free from the risk of buying spurious pictures, although he may not be a profound archaeologist, like Sir C. Eastlake. Such a painter will, at any rate, be certain not to buy bad pictures.

SIR WALTER JAMES has accepted the vacant Trusteeship of the National Gallery, Lord Overstone having resigned.

MR. POYNTER will probably contribute to the forthcoming Exhibition of the Royal Academy his picture of a damsel attached to the worship of Isis feeding the sacred ibides before the great temple at Karnac. The columns of the edifice supply the background, with their vast shafts and bases, and are richly decorated in sculptural and coloured hieroglyphics on the white stone. Sunlight falls on the female figure, which is aptly clad in the Egyptian mode, and posed with grace and spirit; it likewise falls between the enormous pillars, chequering the floor, and on the fine plumage of

the birds, which are diversely designed and freely grouped. He will also send a smaller picture.

THE largest and most elaborate, as well as the most brilliant of M. Alma-Tadema's pictures will be exhibited next month by Messrs. Pilgram and Lefèvre, in King Street, St. James's.

MR. POYNTER is engaged in preparing for publication, by Messrs. Moxon & Co., a series of designs to illustrate the 'Endymion' of John Keats. These works will appear in photographic fac-similes from the original drawings.

It appears that Mr. Ayrton, whatever may have been his shortcomings or errors in other matters connected with Art, is anxious to improve the system pursued with regard to decorations in the Houses of Parliament. We noted some months since that the First Commissioner of Public Works had consulted some of our most competent artists about these decorations; these gentlemen occasionally advise him, and will continue their counsels during the present season, having to that end held a meeting at Westminster this week. Several minor but desirable alterations have been effected in accordance with the suggestions offered by the artists in question.

A new picture by Teniers has been added to the National Gallery. This represents the artist and his wife in the garden of his chateau, and resembles in some important respects a picture by him now at the Royal Academy. It is a very desirable addition to the national collection.

MR. GRANT DUFF has now officially told the public what are the intentions of the Indian Government for the preservation of the architectural remains under its charge. Mr. Grant Duff last week in his Indian speech said that "some want of organization having been observable in the efforts to preserve and to describe the architectural treasures of India which were set on foot in 1867, we have lately sent out, at the request of the Government of India, one of the most distinguished of Asiatic archaeologists, General Cunningham, to give to the Archaeological Survey that definiteness of aim and regularity of procedure which seemed to be wanting; and a cognate duty with regard to the preparation of a complete Gazetteer of India has been entrusted to Dr. Hunter, whose book on the annals of rural Bengal attracted so much and such deserved attention two or three years ago." The archaeological work was begun, not in 1867, but under Lord Elgin, and stopped by his successor, Lord Lawrence, who, with the aid of Mr. Massey, outvoted the other two members of Council. General Cunningham then returned to England. Lord Mayo has now put the work on a satisfactory footing, and appointed the most able of Indian archaeologists to superintend it, with a handsome, but not excessive, salary of 2,500l. a year, which is a guarantee that the work will be conducted on a proper scale.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on Saturday and Monday last, the remaining works of the late Mr. J. E. Pyne, and other pictures. The following were the more noteworthy examples then disposed of: A numerous collection of framed drawings, by the artist named obtained various prices, ranging from 35s. to 30l. The whole sold for 1,221l. The following were pictures by Pyne: A Saw Mill on the Lago Maggiore, 42l. (Rhodes); Barnes Terrace, a recollection of Turner, 36l. (Colnaghi); A Waterspout, Buttesmore, 39l. (Keggie); Lyme Regis and Lyme Cob, 44l. (Tooth); Roman Aqueducts, 65l. (Mendoza); Naples, from the Bay, 55l. (same); Carnarvon Castle, 72l. (same). The following were by other painters: Mr. G. Mason, An Italian scene, with figures, 23l. (Payne); T. Girtin, Cottages, 1 guinea.

MUSIC

MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. John's Wood (Eyre Arms). Director, Mr. Ridley Prentice. SECOND CONCERT, NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, March 9th.—Messrs. Blagrove, Patti, Ridley Prentice, Shakespeare, Madame Dowland. Pianoforte Trio, Bennett; Sonatas, Wolff and Beethoven; Early Italian Vocal Music, Carissimi, Stradella, &c.—Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s.; at 9, Angel Park-gardens, Brixton; and Music-shops.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Under the immediate Patronage of

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the Princess CHRISTIAN.
Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE.
His Royal Highness the Prince CHRISTIAN.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FIRST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Conductor—Mr. W. G. CUSINS.
Symphony in D (first time)..... Gounod.
New Song, "There is a green hill far away" (first time), Mr. Santley..... Gounod.
Saltarello (first time)..... Gounod.
Scena, "Far greater in his lowly state" ("Irene"), Miss Edith Wynne..... Gounod.
Concerto for Violin, Violin, Herr Joachim..... Mendelssohn.
Symphony in C Minor (in compliance with the wish of the donor of the Bust of Beethoven)..... Beethoven.
Scena, "My child has died" ("Robin Hood"), Mr. Santley..... G. A. Macfarren.
Duo, "Cruel penance," Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Santley..... Mozart.
Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits"..... Weber.
Mr. Gounod has accepted the invitation to direct the performance of his own Works.
N.B. The Subscribers are respectfully solicited to be in their places by a quarter to 8 o'clock. The Bust of Beethoven, lately presented to the Philharmonic Society, will be exhibited at this Concert.
Stalls in Area or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Orchestra, Area, or Gallery, 2s. 6d. Lamborn Cook & Co., 61 and 63, New Bond Street; Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall; Chappell's, Mitchell's, R. Olivier's, Keith, Prowse & Co's, and A. Hays'. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

ALTHOUGH the question of the acoustical properties of the magnificent edifice, which will be inaugurated by Her Majesty on the 29th inst., was not definitively settled by the trial last Saturday, when two lady singers and an orator, besides the band of the amateur players, popularly known as the "Wandering Minstrels," under the direction of the Hon. Seymour Egerton, tested the capabilities of the Hall for musical and speaking purposes, still there were sufficient signs to indicate that the Royal Albert Hall will be just as well adapted for performances on a large scale as any other large building in Europe. It was a gracious act of Messrs. Lucas Brothers, the contractors, to give the concert, to enable their workmen to appreciate their handiwork; and it was judicious on the part of the Executive to extend such liberal invitations to amateurs and professors, in order to avail themselves of any hints for alterations or improvements. That the experiment was tried under disadvantageous arrangements is certain: stone staircases, stone corridors, private boxes without handles to the doors, no carpeting, and incessant talking arising from the natural anxiety of the visitors to express their admiration aloud of what may be safely pronounced to have been one of the grandest of European spectacles, namely, the Hall filled with thousands upon thousands—all these combined drawbacks, it will readily be concluded, operated against the legitimate travel of sound from the orchestral platform. The arrangement of the players was anything but good; they seemed to have been placed haphazard, instead of being so organized that, although small in numbers, the stringed could penetrate thoroughly. Then there was no enclosure of the orchestral space; it was left level with that devoted to the auditory, no partitions, no fencing, so as to make the band self-contained. The consequence was, that there were two opposing waves of sound, rolling right and left of the platform, but combining in a central roar composed of two competing echoes. But the important points, on the other hand, in favour of the Hall, were, that the soprano voice was heard at the most distant portion of the auditorium, and that brass and percussion came out distinctly. There is no doubt that a single violin, played by one of our leading artists, would have had greater effect than the combined stringed of the amateur performers, not from any fault on their part, but because the mixed tones were not clearly distinguished. A baritone or a bass, a violoncello or a double-bass, will stand but a poor chance until the orchestra is enclosed. It will be also necessary to close the open spaces of the top gallery between the piers and columns, either by solid screens or thick drapery. With these things done, amateurs acquainted with the largest halls of European capitals are of a decided opinion that the Royal Albert Hall will be quite as good for sound as any edifice extant. For symphonies and overtures, a large body of stringed will be required. Military bands of ordinary strength will suffice, and if we mistake not, no vast body of chorals.

will be needed. Upholstery will achieve wonders; and the colossal organ, the largest in the world, which Mr. Henry Willis hopes to complete shortly, will act as a powerful sounding-board for the full orchestra, when the tremendous tones of the emperor of instruments are not being thundered forth. With due deference to what have been termed the "known laws of sound," there is nothing in the height, depth, breadth, and width of the Royal Albert Hall to prevent its being thoroughly adapted to develop the most delicate effects of orchestration. How much the chapter of accidents has to do with the acoustical attributes of large buildings is well known to the curious who have tested them at all parts, empty and full, the results of vibratory action being really eccentric and exceptional, and such as the researches of science have done little or nothing to explain.

HISTORICAL CONCERTS.

THE name given to the scheme of Mr. Henry Leslie's second subscription concert might be permanently adopted. Historical Concerts would be highly interesting both to amateurs and professors. They would, in fact, be a revival of the defunct "Ancient Concerts," but with a more defined purpose; and there would be no occasion to make the programmes either prohibitory or restrictive, as contrast could be secured by introducing modern compositions, as well as those of past times. There is no reason why the Elizabethan era should not be placed in juxtaposition with the Victorian age. If Mr. Leslie should cultivate this speciality, he has a well-trained choir to carry it out. His dates on the 23rd ult. were between 1500 and 1780—a wide margin certainly, but scarcely wider than 1780 to 1870 would be. English composers can compete with continental ones of the old times. Morley and Wilbye stood their ground bravely against Palestrina in the madrigalian selections, of which there were four fine specimens afforded. Henry Purcell's dramatic power came upon the ear with delightful freshness after the dry and scholastic pieces of Stradella and Scarlatti. It was not by any means lowering Thomas Tallis to test his Motett by the Double Choir Motett of the giant J. S. Bach. The scene from Carissimi's oratorio 'Jephthah,' sung with the Latin words by Madame Viardot and Mr. Vernon Rigby, was valuable as a study; and Handel himself, who was a borrower on a large scale, did not hesitate to avail himself of his predecessor's forms and ideas. There was some remarkable solo-singing during the selection, two pieces of which exhibited the consummate skill of two great artists,—the one Madame Viardot, in the scena from Gluck's 'Alceste,' and the other in the better known Polyphemus' love song, given by Mr. Santley. Nor can the execution of the florid divisions in the Handelian air "The enemy said," by Mr. Vernon Rigby, be overlooked, as something out of the ordinary order of tenor bravura execution. Piano-forte and organ illustrations of by-gone days were afforded by Herr Pauer and the brothers Le Jeune. At the third Concert, on the 9th, the selection will be by composers of sacred music of the present century, as much historical as the programme referred to above. Nothing can be more legitimate and instructive, as well as pleasing and entertaining, than these musical records, connecting the past with the present, and giving indications for the pioneers of the future.

Musical Gossip.

CHERUBINI'S admirable overture, 'L'Hôtellerie Portugaise,' is not often heard, and Herr Manns was right to give it a place in the Crystal Palace programme of last Saturday. The conductor is equally entitled to eulogium for performing Berlioz's overture, 'Benvenuto Cellini,' an opera which met with bad treatment from an Italian cabal at its production at Covent Garden, under the composer's direction. The days of Berlioz have yet to come in this country; he is one of the most picturesque of composers for an orchestra, and as Schumann and Schubert are now accepted, the symphonies and

overtures of the French composer will sooner or later have their share of popularity. Herr Manns selected Schumann's first symphony in B flat as his *pièce de résistance*. It is somewhat indigestible assuredly, but not so hard a nut to crack as his after-eccentricities. Mr. Henry Holmes must be complimented on a thoroughly artistic reading of Spohr's violin concerto, No. 15, which he has the credit of introducing into this country. Mlle. Léon Duval is ambitious in her selection of pieces, but she is singing better than when she was at Covent Garden. Mr. Santley was the other vocalist; he gave a rollicking ballad by Mr. Sullivan, "A life that lives for you," a *cantabile* in which is a little gem.

MENDELSSOHN'S 'Elijah' was the work given at the second of the Oratorio Concerts on the 1st inst., conducted by Mr. Barnby, with Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Patey, the Misses Chatfield and Severn, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Raynham, Stedman, J. T. Beale, Smith and Santley as chief singers.

THE evening concert in St. James's Hall, on the 24th inst., in aid of the French subscription for the victims of the war, was eminently successful, both artistically and financially. It was a great treat to hear choruses for female voices, sung chiefly by amateur ladies, from M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba' and 'Philémon et Baucis.' The Bacchanal from the last-mentioned opera is charming. M. Gounod accompanied the singers, and had quite an ovation. Beethoven's Septuor had adequate interpreters in MM. Hammer, Lasserre, Jacobi, Messrs. Lazarus, Handley and Haveron, and Signor Bottesini. Mlle. D'Englesqueville, Madame Calderon, Madame Casella (amateur), Signori Cardoni and Delle Sedie, and M. Levy (amateur) were the solo singers. The honours of the evening fell to Signor Bottesini for his marvellous fantasia on the double bass, and for the magnificent singing of Madame Viardot, who, in Meyerbeer's aria from the 'Prophète,' quite electrified her auditory by the intensity of her reading of the blessing bestowed on her son after he has sacrificed his betrothed for his mother. Madame Viardot's "creation" of the character of *Fides* has never been approached, and she never sang the air more finely than at this charitable concert.

THE notice of the revival of Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul' by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on the 3rd inst., under Sir Michael Costa's direction, will appear in next week's *Athenæum*.

MR. RIDLEY PRENTICE writes that he intends to carry on his Monthly Popular Concerts, both at Brixton as well as St. John's Wood. At the last-mentioned locality he will introduce an entirely unknown cantata by Giacomo Carissimi, which he has obtained from the Library of Christ Church College, Oxford.

THE Madras journals eulogize strongly the voice and style of Signor Marras, who has been giving vocal recitals since his arrival in the East Indies.

MR. RANSFORD, at his annual concert last Tuesday, had to apologize for the indisposition of the Princess Emma Matschinsky, who, despite this drawback, made her *début* by singing the farewell to the soldiers by the Daughter of the Regiment, "Convien partir," and Mr. J. L. Hatton's ballad, "Gentle flower." As the lady will sing at her own concert next week, notice of her capabilities must be withheld for the present. The re-appearance of the veteran baritone-bass, Mr. Henry Phillips, in two of his own songs, was cordially greeted. Mr. Ransford had also the aid of Messrs. Sims Reeves, Vernon Rigby and Santley, Miss K. Poyntz, Miss Ransford and Madame Gilardoni, with Mr. Brinley Richards and Mr. Lazarus as solo players.

SIGNOR PIATTI'S illness has been the means of introducing an English violoncellist at the Monday Popular Concerts, Mr. E. Howell (son of the contra-basso player). The rich tone of Mr. E. Howell won universal admiration at the Birmingham Musical Festival, for which he occupied the first desk, being specially selected by Sir Michael Costa as the successor of the late Mr. Collins.

At length there will be the chance of hearing an

opera by Signor Petrella, whose fame as a composer is now in the ascendant in Italy. His 'Carnevale di Venezia, ossia Le Precauzioni,' is in preparation at the Lyceum. The Italian Opera Buffa directors will also produce before their season is ended Mozart's 'Cosi fan tutti,' and Mr. Benedict's operetta, 'Un Anno ed un Giorno,' which he composed for Naples in 1836, and was brought out under Mr. Mitchell's management the same year at the Lyceum Opera Buffa, sustained by Madame Giannoni, Miss Glossop, Miss Fanny Wyndham (Madame F. Lablache), and Signor S. Ronconi (brother of the Ronconi).

THIS morning (the 4th) there will be a grand concert at the Alhambra in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society and French Hospital and Dispensary. The conductors will be M. Gounod and Signor Ardit. The artists who will assist are Madame Viardot, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Calderon, the Demoiselles Gottschalk, Signori Urio, Bottesini, Delle Sedie, &c.

THE Philharmonic Society will give their first concert next Wednesday. The conductors will be M. Gounod and Mr. W. G. Cousins.

THE first concert of the Welsh Choral Union took place last Monday, at the Store Street Hall, conducted by Mr. John Thomas. The harps were in great force, of course. The chief singers were the Misses E. Wynne, Megan Watts, and Mr. L. Thomas. Mr. Brinley Richards was the pianist.

At the third of the Musical Evenings in St. George's Hall the scheme comprised Beethoven's string quartet in B flat, Op. 130, a Sonata in F for piano and violin, by Mr. Walter Macfarren; one of Schumann's violoncello pieces, and Mendelssohn's string Quintet in A major. The executants were Messrs. H. Holmes, Folkes, Barnett, Hann, W. Macfarren, and Signor Pezze, with Madame Dowland as vocalist.

A MORNING ballad concert will be given on the 20th inst. by Mr. Boosey.

A SLIP of the pen in last week's notice of 'Don Pasquale' caused the printing of the name of Mdle. Colombo as Norina instead of Mdle. Calisto. To those familiar with the styles of the two artists this correction would be unnecessary. It is, of course, Mdle. Calisto, who is an American lady, who copies the staccato scales of Madame Patti, the latter on her debut at the Royal Italian Opera, after arriving from the United States, resorting to the sky-rocket cadenzas much too often. Time and experience modified this vicious method, and it is to be hoped will have the same effect on Mdle. Calisto, who in 'Ali Baba' has improved since the first representation, so much that the same result may follow in her Norina.

THE report of the death of Mdle. Schneider has been contradicted on the best authority,—that of the Grande Duchesse herself.

DRAMA

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE healthiest sign in connexion with the theatres is, perhaps, the growing tendency now manifested to dissociate "spectacle" from the degrading fellowship of burlesque, and to render it even to a certain extent conducive to intellectual gratification. 'Perfect Love, or Oberon's Triumph,' the new extravaganza by Mr. R. Reece, produced at the Olympic Theatre, follows closely in the wake of those works of Mr. Gilbert which, at the same house and at the Haymarket, have combatted burlesque on its own ground, and if they have not won the victory, have at least fought an equal battle. In Mr. Reece's play, however, the comic element which prevails in the works of Mr. Gilbert is rendered subordinate to interest of story. That subtle perception of the ridiculous in life and that command of quaint and rather cynical drollery which form the attraction of 'The Princess' do not exist in 'Perfect Love.' In place of these we have tenderness and delicacy, and some measure of poetical fancy. An old and graceful legend

of chivalry and fairy-land, always used by Wieland and Planché, is woven by Mr. Reece into a play, in which, as in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' the loves of "human mortals" are subjected to the caprices of the rulers of Fairyland. Lovers of old romance know the story of Sir Huon of Bordeaux and the Eastern princess Reiza. This pair are chosen by Oberon to test the constancy of human love. Sustained by the power of the Fairy King and his potent if dangerous ally, Puck, the lovers meet perils by land and by sea, and triumph in the end over every form of difficulty which Love or Titania can place in their way. The ordeal might have been more complete, and the result more satisfactory, had the victory been wholly due to Love instead of the sustaining influence of Oberon. In fact, the position of Oberon in the play is that of a man who amuses himself by setting up difficulties like ninepins and then knocking them down. But the story is interesting and tender, and gives in its progress occasion for some touching and agreeable scenes of love-making. Mr. Reece's blank verse and his lyrics have an agreeable ring. The rhymes look a little facile in these days of fervent and splendid versification, but many of them are pretty and ingenious, and the highest graces of poetry would, it may be supposed, be an incumbrance to a work intended to appeal to the theatre-going portion of the public. Some comic scenes introduced answer fairly their purpose, and the entire piece must be pronounced a success. Miss Mattie Reinhardt, an actress of ability and rising reputation, plays the part of the Princess with much delicacy and taste, and delivers the lines assigned her in a manner that should give a lesson to many of her associates. Mr. C. Warner is Sir Huon, Mrs. Liston Oberon, and Mrs. J. Irving Titania. The scenery of the piece is ingenious in design and creditable in execution. A view of a storm at sea is the cleverest representation of its class that has of late years been seen; and one of a glade in fairy-land, with a swarm of elves, sprites, and goblins, is both pretty and effective.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

THE revival of 'As You Like It' at the Queen's Theatre is no more satisfactory than the majority of similar performances. Wherever Shakspearean plays are produced the same neglect and irreverence are shown. Unworthy traditions are transmitted with unswerving fidelity, and uneducated actors are permitted to take what liberties they please with the text. So far as one or two principal characters are concerned the performance at the Queen's is palatable enough. Only when the secondary parts are reached does the work of transfiguration and mutilation begin. Mr. Rousby's bearing is not impressive, and his speech is full of mannerisms, the worst of which is a practice of sounding too strongly certain consonants, giving thus the idea of a man spitting out his words. But his interpretation of the part of Orlando is respectable and fairly intelligent. Higher praise than this cannot justly be accorded it. It is disfigured, too, by attempts at alteration. Orlando, for instance, after the wrestling-bout, while the ladies are discussing his merits, stretches himself out at the foot of the throne lately occupied by the Duke. This fails altogether to convey the idea Mr. Rousby has conceived, and has the effect of rendering the character loutish. The Rosalind of Mrs. Rousby is graceful and attractive. It is difficult to conceive the character more satisfactorily presented so far as externals are concerned, and there is much in the impersonation of the part that displays pains and intelligence. Many of Mrs. Rousby's actions are delightfully fresh and elegant, and though a little straining after effect is visible, this is likely to disappear as the performance mellows. Two touches are very appropriate and well chosen. The first is the manner of the actress in hiding her limbs, attired in trunk hose, when she hears of Orlando's approach; and the second her withdrawal of her hand from her lover when, in her disguise of Ganymede, she sees it regarded too curiously by him. Some faults there are. The gaiety and light-

heartedness of Rosalind are too distinctly forsaken, and Love's mastery is too significantly shown in the conversations with Orlando after the wrestling-match, and the deeper side of Rosalind's nature is but partially evoked. Still, the entire representation is fresh and fragrant. In behalf of the remainder of the cast we can say little. Mr. Marston falls into a traditional fault, and by making Adam lachrymose in the early scenes renders him tedious in the end of the play. Mr. Rignold brings to the part of Jacques a fine voice and a good figure, and speaks the verses with a manly and impressive delivery. He mars his impersonation, however, by trying to make points where no point is possible. How, for instance, can an effect be gained in delivering thus a part of the famous soliloquy, "All the world's a stage"—

And then the lover
Sighing like furnace, with woe-balled
Made to his mistress'—eyebrow,

with a long pause before eyebrow, as though some special ridicule attached itself to that feature? Almost as luminous an idea as entered the brain of Mr. Rignold in making this innovation possessed Mr. Harcourt, who played the Duke. Talking of the fact that he, with his companions, had at some epoch of life wiped their eyes

—of drops that sacred pity hath engendered,

he felt constrained to weep, and wipe his eye of the identical drops he described. How long will it be ere like puerilities cease to affront the intelligent spectator, and drive him from the theatre? Mr. Ryder, as Touchstone, is guilty of graver offences against propriety. For the sake of raising a laugh, dishonouring to audience and actor, he takes a line belonging to another part, and alters it, so as to produce a miserable attempt at a joke. When, after the wrestling-bout, the Duke asks "How dost thou, Charles?" Le Beau answers, according to the original text, "He cannot speak, my lord." Mr. Ryder appropriates the speech and says, "My lord, he says he cannot speak." The task of pointing out absurdities in the performance is easy. Not often, however, we are glad to think, does vanity, possession of power, or anything else lead to such indecency as this. Many of our theatres are in the hands of men of intelligence. Is it hopeless, we ask, to obtain a performance of Shakspeare in which a moderate amount of taste is shown, or from which preposterous faults and contemptible innovations are banished?

STRAND THEATRE.

A NEW farce produced at this theatre, under the title of 'In Three Volumes,' and announced in the bills as original, is a version of a piece recently presented by the company of Mdle. Déjazet, and entitled 'La Suite à Demain.' Some horse-play, not in the French work, is introduced, and the pretensions to authorship of Mr. Bilkins, who claims the parentage of the play, may accordingly be said to extend to the invention of a pail of whitewash which he introduces. There is plenty of bustle in the farce, which owed its success to the very animated acting of Miss Jenny Lee. This young actress seems likely to take a good position on the stage.

THE DRAMA IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.

THE most striking indication of the superiority which French actors possess over their British brethren is observable in their indifference to stage paraphernalia. No nation is so scrupulous in correctness of detail as our Gallic neighbours; and yet when circumstances arise which preclude a pursuit of realistic truth, there are really no actors but the Parisians who can take a stand on the excellence of their elocution, and charm the spectator to tears of laughter independent of the trammels of theatrical illusion. This fact has long since been clearly set before us by the members of the Comédie Française, who have been until a year ago in the habit of playing short pieces in private salons with no adjunct beyond a pair of folding screens; and lately in besieged Paris the excellence of that admirable company has been put still more severely to the test. After the disasters of Sedan the natural

hilarity of the capital met with a sudden check; Paris sank into such a depth of despair as to forget its theatres; Mdlle. Desclée smiled to empty benches, and the bewitching Pierson shrugged her fascinating shoulders in vain. Such a state of things was unprecedented in the annals of the stage. One or two theatres struggled on, endeavouring bravely to weather the storm, until one morning there appeared a Government placard upon the walls, which settled the question at once. "La Patrie" was declared to be in such deep mourning that all signs of gaiety were an insult to her grief. Every species of popular entertainment was peremptorily ordered to cease forthwith; scenery and properties were to be carefully stowed away out of reach of shot or shell, and the spacious lounging-places, crowded to excess but a few short weeks before with throngs of holiday-makers, were to be prepared immediately for the reception of the wounded. The pursuit of pleasure came to an end for the time being, but after a lapse of a month rumours began to be afloat that bills with the well-known names attached were about to be distributed, and that we were no longer to be condemned to wile away the evening hours with dominoes or *carté*. The opening of a theatre in the face of the Government proclamation was a dangerous experiment, but the members of the Comédie threw themselves into the breach, and announced a series of Thursday recitations; while the director of the Opera brought up the rear with a promise of Sunday selections of popular music. There were many little compromises, however, with the ruffled feelings of sternly patriotic Belleville. Performances were to take place in the daytime only; the music at the Opera was to be as severely disagreeable as possible—recitations were to be unaccompanied by scenery or orchestra, and were to be as dull as they could be made; add to this an icy-cold house (for fuel was to be employed in a better cause) and no more light than was absolutely necessary (gas having being placed on the retired list, with milk and butter and other luxuries), and it is unnecessary to state that we were not likely to become uproariously and aggressively gay, or to shock the feelings of the Brutuses by a display of unseemly dissipation. But poor Paris hankered after a change of ideas, and longed to drown, if only for a moment, the memory of ever-present sorrow. The theatre once opened was besieged: pale rhapsodies of Corneille or Racine were applauded to the echo; the audience, usually so fastidious and intolerant of trifling defects, sat patiently through endless "stage-waits," and buried its nose in its furs without a murmur; it hailed the bombastic emptiness of the 'Cid' with acclamation, and laughed and wept by turns over the lugubrious strophes of the 'Châtiments.' The theatres chosen for these lenten entertainments were the lively little Bouffes, where whilome Chaumont winked and Schneider sang. What a strange sight it was! A heavy odour of petroleum filled the air; in the lurid light and through the murky atmosphere scarce anything but uniforms could be distinguished,—uniforms and ever uniforms, and ladies dressed in black. There was a low hum and buzz of voices as each man discussed with his neighbour the price of bread or the latest reports of Chanzy or Faidherbe. Suddenly there came three taps: Favart entered, dressed in crape, and incontinently began to declaim—"Stella" it was, by Victor Hugo—first monotonous and slow, with soft white hands clasped one upon another, and then warming by degrees with exquisite modulation until at length she flung her arms above her head and proclaimed herself with flashing eyes and dilated nostrils the Angel of Liberty and Goddess of Truth. The effect was startling—one serpentine movement glided into another—the transition was so gradual from an absolute repose of dreamy narrative to a great burst, as she cried "Awake, awake! ye that are sleeping! Arise, sentinels, to your posts! Awake—arise!" that one was completely carried away, and forgot for a moment the windiness of Hugo's lines. Her consummate art as an actress concealed the flimsiness of the author; her energy and strength gave to the verses a backbone

which they did not otherwise possess. The bright look of fervour faded from her face as she smilingly bowed and retired: to be followed by Coquelin, who recited quietly a string of stanzas suggestive of military glory, in his ordinary dress of a National Guard. Then came Marie Laurent of 'Jack Sheppard' notoriety, who related to us an endless story, also from Victor Hugo, of a fisherman's misfortunes—a dreary account that dragged its length along, and finally left us as indifferent as at the commencement, in consequence of the overpiling of the agony. Yet the people listened calmly, seemingly indeed with interest, applauded judiciously on the whole, and were evidently quite prepared to have their minds improved. When shall we find in England an actor or an actress capable of doing likewise? Is the audience yet grown up, or in course of growing up, that will allow members of the dramatic profession to stand in plain clothes and deliver long passages of Milton or of Shakspeare, and enjoy, or even tolerate, the process? Are the managers yet in being amongst us who are prepared to run the risk of putting the matter fairly to the test? One hears it declared that a one-act play of serious interest must inevitably fail at home because its proportions do not impose upon the crowd; but the fact is, that an Englishman goes to the theatre to laugh and not to think, and repudiates a performance which is purely an intellectual entertainment. Of course there are a select few who rejoice in readings, but they belong for the most part to the class that really likes the stage without daring to admit it; whereas in Paris it is the crowd—those pits and galleries who laugh over the eccentricities of the Grand-Duchess and General Boom—that sit down contentedly and listen for hours to simple declamation.

After a few trials the Opera broke through the rule of "afternoons," boldly resumed the evening hours of representation, and these remained in force until the end. The house was lit entirely with candles,—a soft and pleasant light enough, but one which helped but little to chase away the graveyard chill of all those bitter cubic inches. Every instrument seemed to have a frozen echo, and a perfect cloud of steam issued from the mouths of the chorus as they rose and commenced to sing. I do not know when I ever saw so sad a spectacle as that vast house presented, packed to the roof with uniforms and sable dresses, the only bits of colour in the mass being the galloons of the officers, their caps and facings; on the stage a crowd of ladies like a rustling band of crows; at either end a group of citizens "coupe-choux" on thigh, the ensigns of war upon their breasts.

The ice being thus fairly broken, the "Français" took the bull by the horns, and opened its doors with a promise of a regular play. Beaumarchais's comedy of 'Figaro's Marriage' was accordingly given, with Got the inimitable in his original character, supported by Mesdames Brohan, Ponsin and Dubois. Fancy Cherubino, archest of pages, played by a demure young lady in a black silk gown!—fancy the trial scene of the third Act with puzzled bigwigs and grand seigneurs all clad alike in the monotonous black and red of the National Guard uniform—the lively Barber in white gloves with a blue great-coat, ill-fitting black trousers, and military boots and spurs! It was as though the garrison of a country town had joined the widows in a general "spree," and had undertaken to combine a funeral with private theatricals. The incongruity was great for a few moments after the rising of the curtain; but a short space of time sufficed to cause the spectator to forget such details in admiration of the marvellous power of concentration which these artists possess. Afternoon performances took place thenceforth with tolerable regularity every Thursday and Sunday. Molière and Marivaux prepared the way for Scribe—'Tartuffe' and the 'Misanthrope' gave way to 'Ladies' Battle'; but this was too much for the outraged feelings of the Brutuses, and 'Andromache' was hastily substituted. By degrees, even they became more tolerant, and allowed stage-dresses to be donned once more. The bombardment commenced in course of time,—homes were shelled and children

slaughtered in the streets; still the curtain rose to crowded houses, and people calmly read their papers during the *entr'acte* to the sullen booming of distant guns. On the day of the final struggle of dying Paris, when her sons went out and fought for the first and only time,—while mothers and wives and sisters were crowding anxiously about the gates, waiting with sickening heart and pallid lips for news of their dear ones who had gone out that morning never to return, the "Français" played 'Le Médecin malgré Lui.' Got outshone himself; never was he more brilliant: the public was entranced, and recalled him again and again. The dreary cannon roared far away,—too far away to be exciting, and yet close by,—but two miles off, under the walls of the great city: presently there was a stir and whispering—a commotion in the corridor, as a *brancard* was carried by, bearing a shapeless mass covered with a bloody cloak: it was all that remained of poor Seveste, a promising young actor attached to the theatre. He had played his part in a great tragedy, and had gone forth that day to offer himself up for his country's weal: the sacrifice had been accepted: he was carried into the Foyer des Artistes with a mortal wound, and disappeared in the shadow of Talma's statue, behind the towering marble of the great Rachel. "Poor Seveste! so young—so full of promise! Ah, well, it's very sad!"—and the buzzing ceased, and every man settled himself in his seat and rubbed his glasses with his handkerchief as the prompter gave three raps and the curtain rose for the last Act.

W.

Dramatic Gossip.

'PAUL PRY' was revived at the St. James's on Saturday last, Mr. Brough repeating his drily comic and unconventional representation of its inquisitive hero. Mrs. John Wood was full of spirits as *Phoebe*. It is perhaps scarcely fair to reproach the actress with looking a little too elegant for her position of attendant.

A MUSICAL fairy-tale by Mr. W. T. Gilbert will be produced on Easter Monday at the Court Theatre. Mr. Randegger will supply the music.

THE production at the Queen's Theatre of 'Joan of Arc' is deferred until the 11th inst.

ON Monday night 'Amy Robsart' was revived at Drury Lane. The part of the heroine, originally played by Miss Neilson, was then taken by Miss Vokes. In other respects the cast was the same as at the previous performance. Miss Vokes gave a picturesque presentation of the unfortunate Countess. The spectacular surroundings of the play, which contributed largely to its popularity, were retained. The pantomime, shorn of the harlequinade, concluded the entertainment.

'TIMON OF ATHENS,' a play which has been very seldom performed during late years, will be the next Shakspearean revival at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester.

MISS NEILSON will commence next week a tour through the United Kingdom with the drama of 'Amy Robsart,' in which she will enact her favourite character of the heroine.

MR. J. C. COWPER, formerly of Drury Lane and other theatres, has become lessee of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.

A TRANSLATION of 'Faust,' the work, it is said, of Mr. Tom Taylor, has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre, Melbourne. Mr. Bandmann played Mephistophiles and Mrs. Bandmann Marguerite. Neither performance is very well spoken of by the Australian press.

HERR RUDOLF GOTTSCHALL'S new tragedy, 'Bernhard von Weimar,' has been received with much favour at the Stadttheater, in Leipzig. The *Illustrirte Zeitung* speaks in terms of high praise of the dramatic powers of the last act, and of the artistic talent displayed in the principal rôle by Herr Mitterwurzer. Herr Kahl and Fraulein Link were the other principal actors.

A NEW piece, entitled 'Der Spion von 1870,' has been given at the Actientheater, of Pesth.

Napoleon the Third, Bismarck and General Moltke are among the characters in the piece, who are freely handled by the author.

At a dramatic and musical *soirée* given by the Berlin local committee, on behalf of the distressed families of those who have been obliged to serve in the war, in the concert hall of the Royal Schauspielhaus, two pieces from the pen of Prince George of Prussia were performed, 'Wo liegt das Glück,' a one-act comedy, and a tragedy entitled 'Cleopatra.'

A LIVELY piece, entitled 'Le Carnaval d'un Tigre,' and described as an *acte fantaisiste*, by MM. Guéné and Jules Pélassié, has met with success on its first performance at the Fantaisies Parisiennes, in Brussels.

HERR PAUL HEYSE's new popular comedy in five acts, 'Die Franzosenbrant,' recently performed at the Hoftheater, of Munich, has met with but little favour from the German dramatic critics.

SIGNOR CINO MICHELOZZI, Director of the Ginnasio Drammatico of Pistoia, one of the best philo-dramatic societies of Italy, has just brought out a new comedy, 'Gli Uomini di Affari,' which has had a good reception.

THE monument which the philo-dramatic societies of Florence intended to raise to the memory of Goldoni cannot, notwithstanding the subscriptions and the different performances given with the object of providing funds for the purpose, be raised for want of money. A few thousand Italian lire are still required before the erection of this long-looked-for monument can be expected.

AMONG pieces recently holding possession of the New York theatres are, Mr. Boucicault's 'Hunted Down,' at Miss Lina Edwin's theatre; Mr. Gilbert a Beckett's drama of 'Red Hands,' at Wood's Museum; Mr. Robertson's 'Ours,' and Mr. Taylor's 'Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady,' at Wallack's. At the theatre last named 'The Claudine Marriage' has been revived, with Mr. Gilbert as Lord Ogleby.

THE Adelphi Theatre, Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 4th ult. shortly after the audience had left the house.

At Athens, a Greek translation of Schiller's 'Robbers' has been performed.

THE theatre at Santiago has been destroyed by fire, resulting from an accumulation of gas under the stage. At the time when the explosion took place the audience had not long quitted the house.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

Chaucer.—Our Correspondent, "A. H." has become possessed of the idea that Chaucer was very lean, because the Host in 'The Canterbury Tales' quizzed him for being fat. As, however, Chaucer includes himself as well as his friend, Scogan, among those who are "hoar and round of shape" (*Works*, ed. Morris, vi. 298, l. 31), and all the portraits of him by contemporaries (Oocleve and the illuminators of certain MSS. of 'The Canterbury Tales') make the poet fat, we need not misconstrue Harry Bailly's words to suit "A.H.'s" guess.

Chug-Chuggie.—Your Correspondent, "H.M.C." notices the use of this word in calling swine, and asks its derivation. Here, in West Somerset, it is habitually so used, but with a pronunciation more nearly as if spelt *chook*, or *chöök*. Allow me to suggest whether the explanation may not be traced in this slight variation. Is it not actually the word *chuck*, "the call," says Dr. Richardson, "of the cock to the hens when he has found a grain of corn"? Its use in the case now under consideration may perhaps receive additional elucidation from the following definition of the word in Dr. John Ash's Dictionary, "a young person so called by way of endearment"! E. A. B.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. K.—A. P. D.—J. M. L.—A. A.—J. H. R.—T. C.—L. C. G.—G. M.—W. P.—A. R. R.—A.—C. L.—T. A.—received.

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